CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,
POWDER & SOAPS
are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.
MKERS WARDED
67 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.
F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,968—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
				Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
				Saturday
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
				Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
				Saturday.
B L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th February	8th March	19th April
22nd „	22nd „	3rd May
	5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Apl. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 960	Rs. 576

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. 1893
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, February 1, 1893.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 8th February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 5th February, at 11 a.m., or thereafter on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CAMORTA, 2,097 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st January, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

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Liverpool................ „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th „
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th „
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

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The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
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For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan., 16, 1893

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	6th Feb. for Plymouth.
LYCIA	3139	McNay	21st Feb. „

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.
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SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.
Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.
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I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.
☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases, and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)

I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.

SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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Do. Treble Seam .... each	5 0	5 10
Do. Four Seam, registered..each	5 12	6 8
Eclipse composition..................each	1 12	2 0
Duke's Double Seam, first quality each	4 0	4 8
Do. Treble do. do. each	5 12	6 8
Boys'......................... each { from	1 4	1 2
to	2 0	2 4
BATS, All Cane, A quality.........each	10 8	11 12
Do. do. B „ ....each	8 8	9 8
Do. do. C „ ....each	6 8	7 4
BATS, Boys'....................each { from	1 8	1 11
to	2 12	3 2
Do. Patent Exceller............ each	15 0	17 0
Do. Cobbett's All Cane.........each	11 12	13 0
Do. Frowd's Driver ....each	17 0	19 0
TREACHER'S Boys' Cricket Set, and Bats, with Rules, in a Stout Box ...	10 8	11 12

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Cleeks			
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Niblicks iron			
Do. Brass			
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Putters			
Spoons, long, short, middle			
Drivers and long Spoons with Carnacs Improvement		6 0	7 0

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&c., &c., &c.

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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	„ „	100
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POPULAR WATCH in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
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RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
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Passages in the Life of COLONEL BOWLONG, set down by his Adjutant.

CONTENTS:
The Fiery Cross of Churruckpore—The Demon of the Jhoot—A Slight Mistake—Tiger Dawk—The Colonel Scouts—The Colonel's Midnight Charge—Colonel Bowlong's Adventures with the Koh-i-Noor—Nangle's Niece—Colonel Bowlong and the Seven Sisters—A Pandourade—The Colonel's Duel—The Secret of the Snows—Didone; or, The Colonel's Love Tale—The White Sowar.

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EXTRACT from "SUNDERLAND DAILY ECHO," Jan. 4th, 1893.

"BURGLARS AT WORK.
"UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT.

"Outward and visible manifestations continue to multiply of the inward and, as yet to the police, invisible presence of a Gang of Burglars in Sunderland. Another attempt to 'crack a crib' has just come to light at Messrs. Laing and Co.'s Bar, Bedford-Street. The Bar was locked up at the usual hour last Saturday night, and remained closed till yesterday. On Monday morning, however, an employee of the firm who had come down to make sure that all was safe, discovered certain professional marks outside one of the doors in Bedford-street, which told him that some local Bill Sikes had been trying the effect of a crow-bar on the door. Using that instrument as a lever, he had attempted to prise the door open, and no doubt would have succeeded but for the stout CHUBB LOCK, which foiled all his efforts, and caused him at length to decamp without any loot or booty. One of the members of the firm was informed, and he communicated with the police."

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18 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, grey drills.
4 ,, green cambrics.
30 rolls wire fillet of sizes.
A broken billiard slate.

AUCTION SALE OF GUM (ABOOSARI) AT PALKHEE STREET, KHUDUCK.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Palkhee Street, Khuduck, outside the Fort, in the godowns of Sha Kalyanjee Soonderjee and by his order, and on account and at the risk of Mr. John Fachiri—

450 bags gum (Aboosari) No. 1 garbled.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1893.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TEMPORARY CHAWLS AT KHURSETJEE SUKHLAJEE STREET.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq, C. S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd February 1893, at 3 p.m., on the premises, material of the temporary sweepers' chawls at Khursetjee Suklajee Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF CINDERS.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Mnnicipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 2nd February, 1893, at 4-30 p.m., at the Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, a quantity of cinders.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 2, 1893.

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WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 3rd Day of February at 2 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms.

5 cases each containnig 60 pieces Gin Chints.
60 bales printing papers.
6 cases codliver oil.
1 case Boot paste.
3 boxes Punch Liquor.
50 cases Swiss condensed milk

On account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser—Hajee Ebhram Fukeer Mahomed.—

1 case Pocket Lanterns.

On account of the defaulting Indentor Joosub Hajee Geega.

1 case Boot lace.

On account of the defaulting Indentor, Cassum Saccoor.

1 case scissors.

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SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of Articles required for the Workshops of The David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, such as Iron, Wood, Nails, Axles, Springs, Paints, &c, as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of One Rupee) for three years from 1st March, 1893, will be received by the undersigned up to the 6th Prox. No tenders will be received after that date. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his residence, No. 313, Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 10 a.m. every day except Sundays.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By Order of the Managing Committee of The D. S. I. & R. Institution.

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Bombay, 14th January, 1893.

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SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Poona Commissariat of Meat for three and five years from 1st April 1893 to 31st March, 1896, and 1898 at Poona and Kirkee in the quantities noted in the Memorandum at foot, will be RECEIVED by the Chief Commissariat Officer, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona, up to Noon on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

2a. Meat agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to tender, and if their tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of meat."

5. The tender must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in Camps and on Command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 3,200. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

*The Receipt may be for currency-notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

STATIONS.		Estimated Quantities. For one year.
POONA COMMISSARIAT DIVISION. Poona and Kirkee	Beef	7,30,000 pounds.
	Mutton ...	3,10,000 pounds.

B. L. P. REILLY, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona.

Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 17th January, 1893.

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One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover, with Patent Hood.

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Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December 1892.

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H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,

Which have been CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS with great success for the last TWENTY YEARS.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS. Pills which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, ARE CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carries OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.

Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria.*

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.

The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.

For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.

This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.

This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.

This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus.*

Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gre Phosphorus.

The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid of Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (English money the 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/-.

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THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA, ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

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IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND.
DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES.
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THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M.D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.
FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

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SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases.

They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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SPECIAL OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.
From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.
THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star............		Rs. 32 per doz.
Two ,,	Liqueur	,, 34 ,,
Three ,,	do.	,, 36 ,,
Five ,,	do.	,, 40 ,,
Five ,,	Special do.	,, 42 ,,

OLD "GLENFARCLAS-GLENLIVET."

One Star............	Rs. 28 per doz.
Three ,, ...	,, 30 ,,

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Large Buyers.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., Sole Agents,
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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...	£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to............	£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1875	£742,553
,,	1880	£833,078
,,	1885	£966,107
,,	1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

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REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to .... { £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,041		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL............	,,	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	,,	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc. BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy
CAN BE SECURED IN THE

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At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System :—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	,,	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	,,	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	,,	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	,,	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	,,	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

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or any Local Agent throughout India.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Indian Banks.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,035xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,040
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	920
Exchange Banks.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	In lqn.
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,325	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	877½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd 205
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290 w.d.
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	135
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½ 63	131 521
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500		85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	445
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	165
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	121½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75 ...	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	900

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	475
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	630
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs. 50	675 w.d.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	875
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	670
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	173xd.
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,375
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	475
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,495
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	140
Morarji Gouculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	7½ pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa-
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	525
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,360	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	680
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	61

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-15	
China Leaf	"	05-12	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	"	25-8	"
Do. do. new	"	25-3	"
Australia do.	"	25-12	
Bombay do.	"	25-12	
English Sovereigns	"	16-7	
Do. Drazoes	"	16-6	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	108-8	
Do. 17½ do.	"	108-11	
Carolus Dollars	"	280	Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	222	
Five-Francs	"	318	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Arrival of the Rajah of Cochin, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Roughton Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Amateur Theatricals, St. Peter's Girls' School.
Skating Rink: the Japanese Yamamoto and his Family.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Imperator (s), for Trieste, &c.; Windsor (s), Diamond Island; Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Elisabeth, Goa, &c.; and Pachumba, Karachi, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s.s. La Seyne entered the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Henry Bolckow and Ponani left it yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Imperator left the dock yesterday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play at the Royal Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday next.

The Governor's Band.—H. E. the Governor's Band will give a moonlight performance, at the Victoria Gardens, on Saturday next, at 8-15.

The Bombay Foxhounds.—The Bombay Foxhounds will have a Bye-Day, on Friday morning, the 3rd inst., at Saar, and will wait the arrival of the usual train at Santa Cruz.

MacIver Line.—Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. have issued a sheet almanac of the MacIver Line with an excellent likeness of steamer Mountain, &c. It is ornamental as well as useful.

Loss of a Medal.—Abdool Hoosein, a pensioner, residing at Tembker Mohola, reported to the police that, on Tuesday last, he lost a silver medal from his breast, somewhere between his house and Ful Gulley.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 6 o'clock, this evening:—

March	The Band	Shield.
Overture	King's Lieutenant	Emil Titl.
Valse Espagnolo	Nita	W. Williams.
Blue Violet	Caprice	Ellenberg.
Musical Illusions	Potpourie	Shreiner.
Galop	Planters	Fricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Donation to the Medical Union Library.—Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. N. M. Petit, has presented the Sir D. M. Petit Medical Union Library with a handsome donation of Rs. 2,000, for the purchase of medical books and periodicals. The donation has been made by Mrs. Petit by way of commemorating the name of her late lamented son, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, who took a lively interest in his lifetime in matters educational, and the library in particular.

Enticing away a Girl.—Yesudabai, a cooly woman, reported to the police, yesterday, that her daughter, named Dhondee, aged eleven years, had disappeared from her house, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday. The mother believes that a man, named Rama, has taken her away. The missing girl had ornaments on her person, valued at Rs. 6. The police have been making inquiries, but no trace of Rama has been found. The police have been able to ascertain that Rama is a bad character, at present unemployed, and is an old acquaintance of the girl's family.

A Counterfeit Trade-Mark.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Essufali Adumji, a Borah, appeared to answer a charge of using a counterfeit trade-mark on tins containing corn-flour. It appeared from the information lodged by Cursetji Dadabhoy Banaji, a clerk in the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, that Messrs. Brown and Polson of London and Paisley in Scotland, had instructed Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani to institute proceedings against the accused, as he (the accused) was using labels and trade-mark closely resembling those used by Messrs. Brown and Polson on their tins of corn-flour. Brown and Polson's corn-flour was well-known in Bombay and other Indian markets. The label and the trade-mark were so closely imitated and bore such a similarity that purchasers were led to believe that what the accused sold was Brown and Polson's corn-flour. If the accused was allowed to continue to use the labels and the trade-mark it would cause great damage to Messrs. Brown and Polson. On the case being called on Mr. Payne, who appeared on behalf of the complaint said that the defendant had promised to discontinue to use the labels and trade-mark, had expressed his regret at what he had done, and had offered to pay the cost of the prosecution, so he (Mr. Payne) would offer no evidence against the defendant. The Magistrate thereupon dismissed the case, and discharged the accused.

SELLING TODDY WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Hamilton, yesterday, Abkari Inspector F. Steers charged Jamsetji Jamaspji with selling toddy without a license.

Before the case was proceeded with, Mr. Yorke Smith, of the firm of Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared on behalf of three witnesses, namely, Jamshedji Nowroji, Nowroji Manockji, and Dossabhoy Manockji Dunidaduna, and said that the reason why he had to come to the Court was to request his Worship not to allow any irrelevant questions that might be prejudicial to his clients. The witnesses subpœnaed by the accused knew nothing about the circumstances of the case. They were called to the Court to speak to their previous dealings with the accused. His Worship, he was sure, would not allow the Court to be made the means of extracting answers and evidence from persons that might be used against them, in future, in a similar prosecution.

The Magistrate replied he would not allow any irrelevant questions to be put to any witnesses. The case was then proceeded with, Mr. Davur, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case as stated by Mr. Steers were these: that a letter was written to the Abkari Department by Cursetji, son of the accused, in November last. It was stated in the letter that the accused was selling toddy without a license in a hut, at Cumballa Hill. The letter was sent over to Mr. Steers for inquiry. He, as the Abkari Inspector for Girgaum, made inquiries through Govind Gunpatrao, Sub-Inspector. It was found that the accused used to sell toddy in a hut as was stated in the letter. Mr. Steers, on the 17th ultimo, marked a four-anna bit and a two-anna coin, and gave them to some of his peons to buy toddy in the accused's hut, and drink it on the premises. The accused sold them toddy worth six annas, which was served to them by the accused himself, and given to be drunk from out of a glass. Mr. Steers then went up to the hut himself and took possession of the jar from which the toddy was sold; the jar in which it was given to the accused, the small vessel from which it was served, and the glass, from which they drank it. A police sepoy was then called, and in his presence the person of the accused was searched. The marked coins were found and identified, and were afterwards handed over to Superintendent MacDermot, who sealed them in an envelope, and returned the packet to Mr. Steers to produce it in Court.

Several other witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution who corroborated the statement of Mr. Steers.

After the evidence for the prosecution was over, Mr. Davur addressed the court on behalf of the defence, denying the charge preferred against his client. The accused and his brother frequently fell out. They had a family license in which, the accused said, he had a share, but the father and the brother of the accused did not allow him any share thereof. The accused only looked after that portion of the oart which belonged to him. The father and the brother had conspired to bring the accused into trouble. Sub-Inspector Govindram, the accused believed, was also taken into confidence by the father and brother, and he had also something to do in the matter. The case would be unchallenged if Mr. Steers had been an eye-witness to the whole affair. What the defence contended was that toddy was smuggled into the hut by the persons, who were brought into Court as witnesses for the prosecution, and counsel hoped that his Worship would not for a moment encourage such a proceeding as one instituted in the present case. Witness Ladu was, no doubt, introduced by the Abkari Inspector simply with a view to get a peaceful citizen into trouble, and the work done by him was certainly a dirty one. In this case Govindram, Sub-Inspector, thrust the money into the pocket of the accused, and when the *panch* was assembled accused was asked whether he had any money in his pocket, and on his answering in the affirmative, he produced his own money in which the accused found the marked money, which he did not know how he came by.

At the request of Mr. Davur, the case was adjourned till the 13th instant, in order to enable the defence to produce evidence.

Caterina the English mare imported by Lord William Beresford for the racing season, goes back Home shortly. The Cooch Behar Cup is the only race she has won.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling:—

RE LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, for an opposing creditor, Khan Saheb Aba Saheb bin Sale Hindi, applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not lodge with the Official Assignee all his private books of account for the Samvat years 1944 to 1948 inclusive, and also all books, papers, and documents relating to the arbitration in respect of the dispute between him and Dwarkadas Shamjee, Vassanjee Nandjee, Damodardas Sonderjee, and Gokaldas Madhowjee. His lordship granted a rule, as applied for, returnable within a fortnight.

RE JEITHABHOY BHUCANDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which expired yesterday. Mr. Vicajee, for a creditor, opposed the application. Mr. Manker said his client had no time to reply to the affidavit served on him only on Tuesday last. The matter was adjourned for a fortnight, the interim order being extended till then.

RE GOVERDHUNDAS PETAMBER.

Mr. Sanders-Slater, for a creditor, applied for an order for the transmission of the adjudication order in this case to the Gaekwar's territory on the ground that the insolvent had left the jurisdiction of the court in order to avoid service of the notice of adjudication. His lordship granted the application.

RE PALLONJEE SORABJEE, CONFECTIONER.

The Hon. Mr. Lang instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, for a creditor, Mr. A. F. Rebello, appeared in support of the rule "nisi," granted on the 11th ult., calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not make up his books of account, and why he should not lodge with the Official Assignee other books in his possession. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule. After some discussion, his lordship adjourned the matter for a week.

RE KESHOWJEE DEWJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices and to extend the interim order, remarking that his client had made up all the books of account and was now ready to proceed with his insolvency. The application was granted, the interim order being extended for a month.

RE SALYAPRASAD GOPIPERSAD.

Dr. Pires, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Karsondas Bholabhoy; Vassonjee Heerjee; Kursondas Madhavdas; Bapu Laldas; Louis Marian Fernandez; Ramjee Bhika; Gainu Mahadu; Framjee Hormusjee Gharialee; Adum Mahomed and others; Cooverjee Merwanjee Gazdar; Antonio Minguel; Khunderao Gunpatrao and others; Narayen Pandurang; Nandram Girdhari; Peter Edward Coulomb and another; and Ramchandra Krishnajee.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presides at the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences this morning. There are in all five cases committed for trial, implicating eight Mahomedans and three Hindus. There is one case of murder; one of attempted rape and outraging the modesty of a woman; one of house-breaking by night; one of dishonestly receiving stolen property; and one of theft. Two of the cases have been committed by Mr. Cooper; two by Mr. Hamilton; and one by Mr. P. H. Dastoor. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Kalilulakhan Azamjung and Julanikhan Itzadjung, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for dishonestly receiving stolen property and for voluntarily assisting in disposing of stolen property.
2. Ismail Mahomedali and five others, committed by Mr. Hamilton, for housebreaking by night in order to the commission of theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property.
3. Bhaghoo Bhika, committed by Mr. P. H. Dastoor, for murder.
4. Gainoo Tookaram, committed by Mr. Cooper, for attempting to commit rape and assault, intending to outrage the modesty of a woman.
5. Luxmon Govind, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY, 4TH.

1.—"The Kaleena Cup."—Fallen through.
2.—"City and Suburban."
  1 Mr Wilmer's b a p Suez.
  2 Mr Home's g a p Rocket.
  3 Mrs Benn's b a p Magnet.
  4 Mr Foulkes' c a p Young Fareed.
  5 Capt Harrison's c a p Mutineer.
  6 Mr Frankland's g a p Perfection.
3.—"Hack Stakes."
  1 Mr Bromley's b a gal Valentine.
  2 Mr Stephen's c a gal Maintop.
  3 Aga Z Shah's b a p Ganum.
  4 S A W's b a p Whiteface.
  5 Mr Frankland's b a p Prosperity.
4.—"Galloway Handicap."
  1 Ali bin Taleb c a gal Rishan, 10st. 7lb.
  2 Mr Foulkes' g a gal Sly Boots, 10st. 1lb.
  3 Aga Moochooh Shah's b a gal Showhiman, 9st. 11lb.
  4 Col Rpodes' bl E M Zenobia, 9st. 7lb
  5 Esa Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st. 9lb.
  6 Jassim Imani c a gal Imani, 8st. 7lb.
5.—"Horse Handicap."
  1 Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 10st. 7lb.
  2 Ali bin Amirs g a h Kohinoor, 10st. 5lb.
  3 Abdul Rehman g a h Silver King, 10st. 1lb.
  4 Aga Junghi Shah's c a h Redjacket, 9st. 11lb.
  5 Ali bin Taleb c a gal Rishan, 9st. 8lb.
  6 Sabir bin Fatarh's g a h Silvertail, 9st. 3lb.
  7 S A W's g a h Khatan, 9st. 2lb.
6.—"Consolation Stakes."
  1 Dr. Martin's c a gal Mystery, 11st. 0lb.
  2 Mr. Murray's b a p Dilemma, 9st. 7lb.
  3 Mr. Wilmer's b a p Suez, 9st. 0lb.
  4 Mr. Home's g a p Rocket, 8st. 6lb.

The Kaleena Cup having fallen through, the following race is substituted:—

The "Debut Stakes."—½ mile, Rs. 199. For all Arabs, landed this season. 5-year-olds to carry 10st, 4-year-olds to carry 9st 9lb, 3-year-olds to carry 8st 9lb, Galloways allowed 7lb.

C. A. BEATTY,
Hon. Sec.

HIGH COURT.—February 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

542-91—Chalk W and S—Jetha Purka and others vs Ramchundra Wittoba—H S Dikshit—Part heard.
327-92—Pestonjee R and K—Lalchand Balkisson vs Harivalubh Harkissan and others—Payne G and S—Part heard.
204-92—Little S N and B—Goverdhandas Purmanandas and another vs Shunker Bapoo Salvi—R S Brown and M.
181-92—Bicknell M and M—Ardesir Jamsetjee Madun vs Navazbai—Bhaishunker and K.
523-88—Payne G and S—Maharaj Mohundas Guru Gopaldas vs Suklaldas Guru Bharidas—Tyabjee D and C.
171-92—Roughton and B—Luchmondas Radhakisson vs Poonumchand Khooshalchand and another.
543-91—Wadia and G—Jehangir Nusserwanjee Mody vs C A Beyts and another—Little S N and B.
552-91—In person—Jackaria Moosa vs Dadabhoy Nusserwanjee Contractor—Payne G and S.
592-91—In person—Mithu Bapu Doranker vs Ganjee Malek and another.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Fri. 3.—First Criminal Sessions.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
  Cyclist Club Races.
  Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Justices' Election of a Councillor.
  H. E. the Governor opens Chinchli Horse Show.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
  Ribbon Ball, Government House.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens
  Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
  Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Fri. 10.—Bombay-Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp closes.
  R. A. Regimental Sports at Colaba.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 14.—Theatricals in aid of Cathedral Girls' School.
Wed. 15.—Money lending and Land Investment Company.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 18.—B. V. A., Wheal Cup Competition.
Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coola.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
  Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Fri. 24.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
  Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
  Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 27.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
  "Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
  Bombay Races.
  Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
  Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Races, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 10.—Second Criminal Sessions.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GRAIN TAX.

The "Rast Goftar" writes:—The good sense of the Corporation prevailed overwhelmingly against the proposal to reduce the grain-tax from 4 annas to 2 annas per candy. The well-intentioned sentimentality about the poor man and his necessary of life did not go down with the Councillors. They know that even the very poor do not feel the burden of the tax at all, that they bear it as lightly and as unconsciously as they would a feather in their pocket, that, on the other hand, this imperceptible incidence of the tax brings into the Municipal Exchequer over two lakhs per annum, and that had the proposal to reduce the tax been carried, it would have lost to the Municipality half the revenue from this source without benefiting any one in particular, the poor least of all. Figures can be manipulated in any way we please. There is nothing so certain as figures, and yet there is nothing so readily amenable to adjustment to our own wishes and prejudices. It was necessary to make out that the financial condition of the Municipality was good enough to do without the lakh or so that would have to be foregone by the reduction of the grain duty, and therefore it was urged, even by men who had never tired before of making doleful prophecies about the dark and gloomy financial outlook of the Municipality, that the treasury was prosperous enough to bear the loss. Those who had repeatedly proclaimed their belief that the roseate pictures of the Municipal executive were luring the innocent rate-payers to their doom, now charged the same executive with inventing deficits, artfully and artificially cooked up in order to delude the public. The proposal was urged at the clearest sacrifice of consistency, only to be thrown out by the all but unanimous sense of the Corporation.

THE ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

The "Gujerati" states:—We are glad to find that some of the prominent members of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsee communities in this city have once more resolved to move Government on the subject of the adulteration of ghee which is, on all accounts, being carried on in Bombay to an alarming extent. It is most sickening and revolting to the conscience of Hindus to be told that much of the so-called ghee now sold in the bazars is a mixture of the fat taken from carcasses of dead animals and all sorts of oils. It is not a little disgraceful that in this advanced city the existence of something like a hundred manufactories for adulterating ghee should have been so long tolerated. From the religious as well as the sanitary point of view the practice is most objectionable and the evidence placed before the meeting recently held at the bungalow of Mr. Damodar Thackersey Moolji regarding its wide prevalence is so abundant and convincing that the Indian Government will be guilty of perversely disregarding the religious sentiments and the sanitary welfare of the inhabitants of Bombay. More than twenty years ago the English Government took effectual steps to put a stop to the adulteration of food in England even though no religious considerations entered into the question at all. The Bengal Government also have passed an enactment for the protection of the people against the pernicious and reprehensible practice of adulterating one of the most important and nutritious articles forming the vegetarian diet of the majority of the teeming population in this country. Experience has shown that even the officers of the Customs Department are unable to deal effectually with the growing evil, as merchants are quite prepared to pay a small fine in the hope of reaping large profits by palming off spurious and unhealthy ghee as a genuine article. The Bombay Municipal Act is also equally powerless. Under these circumstances, the representation that will shortly be forwarded to the local Government ought to receive the consideration which the importance of the subject deserves.

THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—The promised correspondence relating to the action of Government in connection with the Poona High School for native girls has been published this week. It was telegraphed by Reuter that an influential deputation had waited upon the Secretary of State for India "to protest against the Bombay Government withdrawing its support from the Poona Native Girls' School." It is clear from the correspondence that this is very far from being an accurate statement of facts. The support has not been "withdrawn" from the school. What the Government has proposed to do is to pay a moiety of the net cost of the High School, reducing the amount annually by one-sixteenth, until the ordinary grant of one-third of the annual charges of the school is reached. The school was started as a Government institution in the year 1884 at the request of the native community of Poona, but it was distinctly understood that direct Government management was to be withdrawn as soon as the condition of the institution would permit that the liberal support promised by Government was to be understood to be given under special circumstances, in order to launch the institution and maintain it in its early years, and that as Government would have to attend to the wants of other similar institutions, with the spread of the movement for female education, the Government grant had to be carefully measured out, in order that all the funds available may dot be swallowed up by one institution.

The "Indu Prakash," on the contrary, argues: The action of the Bombay Government in regard to the Poona Female High School is indefensible. It was an unnecessary and a short-sighted step besides being unfair. It was unnecessary because Government, even granting that they were hard-pressed for funds, could have applied their shears elsewhere. They have not the face to deny that grants to institutions which can well afford to dispense with their aid are kept untouched. Further, we characterise their action as short-sighted, because they have wrongly assumed that private effort will be covering the ground which they have determined gradually to clear. Again, it is short-sighted, because Government have altogether ignored the difficulties which the conductors of the School had to contend against, as also the by no means cheering prospect which the institution has before it unless enjoying for a long time to come the encouragement and substantial assistance of Government. How the Bombay Government's action is unfair to the managers of the school is clear from the account given of their effecting a saving for Government by taking over charge of the Female Normal College.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

Says the "Rast Goftar":—The Corporation was equally unanimous on the question of granting an increase of Rs. 500 to Mr. Acworth, thus raising his salary from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per month. There is no denying the great ability of Mr. Acworth, though in tact and persuasiveness, and in the art of dulling the edge of the opposition, he is inferior to his predecessor in office. Mr. Acworth is a Government servant, but as Mr. Mehta observed, whenever the interests of Government have not been identical with the interests of the Municipality, he has tried to hold the balance even between the two. For one thing, the extension allowed by Government in the period of the repayment of the Tansa loan, which will effect a welcome saving in the annual expenditure under the head of Loan Charges, has been the result of his persistent urging.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended January 12, 1893, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	97,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,96,000
Or per mile of Railway	210	423	9	612
For previous two weeks of half-year.	1,81,000	3,52,009	8,000	5,41,000
Total for 3 weeks	2,78,000	5,47,000	12,000	8,37,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	87,533	1,68,627	3,023	2,59,183
Per mile of Ry do.	190	366	6	562
Total to corresponding date do.	2,83,671	5,62,202	10,989	8,56,862

Increase for the week	Rs.	36,817
Decrease to date	"	19,862

A **Fort White** telegram, dated 28th January, says:—Since the column that left Fort White in the beginning of the month, crossed the Manipur river on a raft, made of empty rum kegs, on the 14th, after opposition by the Chins, General Palmer has been giving the enemy no rest. Finding Kaptiyal, the chief town of the Nwengal country burnt and deserted, the columns have been out in all directions, hunting up the inhabitants of Kaptiyal, some 2,000 people. A column which marched on the 17th southwards has been most successful, as on the following day the Chins opposed them, about eight miles from this, holding a stockaded position which barred their advance. The Artillery, the Norfolks, and the 1st Burma Rifles were soon engaged, and shells and rifle fire at 400 yards from the front and both flanks broke down the stockade, and caused the Chins to evacuate it and the adjacent wood, and fall back on to the village of Haile, about 2,000 yards to tha south, which they attempted to burn. But the Artillery fire stopped this. On the column advancing the Chins held spurs, which were turned and cleared by the infantry in two parties, acting in concert. The column, which has seven days' rations, returns on the 23rd, when it has finished off two other villages in the vicinity of Haile. It has already got many volleys into the Chins, who must have suffered heavily; and the operations have been conducted with much spirit and dash. Meanwhile, other columns are out hunting up the Chins, in order to make them submit to our terms, and surrender their firearms.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's s s Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain W L Stewart, arrived in harbour on Tuesday last from Calcutta (1st January), with a general cargo, Mr. C S Martin as cabin and 18 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—February 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Ramillies	..	....	A	J Mackintosh & Co.
" Hoseinee	993	Raffin	C	B and P S N Co.
" Kirby Hall	1689	Phillips	F	E Bates & Co
" Merida	1487	Tompsett	H J	W & A Graham & Co
" Ponani		....	L	Shepherd & Co
" La Seyne	1151	Blanc	O	A Simeon
" Afghan	1439	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Oriental	2711	Moule	1	P & O Co.
" R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
" Thibet	1635	Bishop	4	P & O Co.
" Emir	2670	Newey	6	K Nixon & Co
" Etola	2113	Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
" Lycia	2116	McNay	9	K Nixon & Co
Ship W Queen	312	Dinnage	10	H S Sidick.
" Columbus	221	Younghans	10	V Ebrahim & Co
S.S. Asston Hall	2468	McFee	12	E Bates & Co
" Rydall Hall	2139	Brooks	13	E Bates & Co.
" Lindes Farne	1944	Andrew	16	W & A Graham.

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

(Thursday, February 2.)

S.S. Wissmann....Wieschkam..540 tons.....F Heyer & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Imperator (s)	Bechtinger	Trieste, &c.
	Windsor (s)	Raeburne	Diamond Island.
	Austrian man-of-war Kaiserin Elizabeth	Von Becker	Goa, &c.
	Pachumba (s)	Russell	Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
" La Seyne, for Aden via Karrachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Captain.	From.
27	Assam s	Smith	New York.
	Sultan s	Collin	Saripp, Jan 5.
	Dalmally s	Wilson	Barrow in Furness.
	C. Mackenzie s	Wilson	Glasgow, Dec 10.
	Andromeda sp	Canter	New York, Oct 19.
28	Queen Margaret s	Jack	New York, Dec 2.
	Africa s	Fausset	Moulmein, Jan 22.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27.—Steamers Maharaja, Kistna and Europa.
Jan. 28.—Steamer Patna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—February 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales wool, M Cassombhoy and Co; 675 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khimjee.

Rydal Hall s—2,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Etolia s—35 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, E C Nanjee; 85 bales wool, Jadowjee Kara; 75 bales twist waste, H E Bode and Co; 64 bales cotton fly, M Bhimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—250 cwts coir yarn, A Mahomed; 38 cwts gum, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 50 cwts gum, and 7 cases nutmegs, S, Thakersee; 525 cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rydal Hall s—3,000 cwts gingelly seed and 18,945 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Afghan s—2,001 cwts groundnuts, A Ally Mahomed and Co; 1,205 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Emir s—7,498 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 660 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, A Ally Mahomed and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Emir s—1,150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 52 cwts olibanum and 1 case galls, Eugene Meiffere.

FOR ANTWERP.

Merida s—1,620 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 420 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 20 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 360 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4 bags coffee, A Blascheck and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 920 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ramillies s—110 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts groundnuts, and 4,100 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lindes Farne s—210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 330 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 140 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aston Hall s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Kirby Hall s—470 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

R Rubattino s—1 bag coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lindes Farne s—100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 850 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Thibet s—65 cwts kismiss, 3½ cwts fishmaws and 60 cwts cloves, Quan Lun Eaoo; 129½ cwts kismiss and 55 cwts angoor, M Hajee Essac; 12 cwts kismiss, and 31½ cwts angoor, D Khuttow: 25 bales twist, The Khatao Makanji S and W Co; 17 chests opium, The P and O Co; 2 cases dry dates, Silas E Sassoon; 48 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thibet s—217 cwts sandalwood, F M Chinai; 12½ cwts kismiss and 31½ cwts angoor, D Khutaw: 67 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 150 bales twist, The Union Mills; 2 bales piece-goods, C Bamonjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Thibet s—66 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet s—180 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Fazilka s—102 bales cotton, R Luchmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 28.

Shortland, Col, Bo Staff, from duty, from Aden.
Jellett, Capt, Bo Staff, from duty, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—January 29.

Forteath, Lt, Bo, Marine Battn, on duty.

January 31.

Swann, Capt, Bo, D A A G, on duty, to Baroda.
Hadow, Major, Bengal, 15th Sikhs, on leave, to Europe.

February 1.

Newport, Col, 17th Bo I, on duty, to Bhuj.
Scott, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 2nd February.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 4th instant, at 5 p. m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p. m.; and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. "A" Company class-firing will commence on Monday next, the 6th instant, and end on Saturday, the 11th idem. Any member not completing his class during this period will not be eligible for any of Captain Baird's prizes.

3. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Corporal L. Moore, "D" Coy, from 18th January to 31st March 1893.

4. The following promotions will take effect in "I" Company from this date:—Cadets J. Honner and F. Spencer to be Sergeants.

5. RULES FOR H. E. LORD HARRIS'S CUP.

(1.) The Competition will take place between Squads of eight files, one officer and four non-Commissioned officers, all of whom must belong to the Company. Only one Squad to be sent from each company, There will be two Cups, the Volunteer Companies will compete together, and the Cadet Companies will also compete together. The competition will take place at the end of the drill Season.

(2.) If a company wins the cup three years in succession, the cup becomes the property of that company.

(3.) The order in which the companies will compete will be drawn for immediately before the competition.

(4.) Points will be given for the following:—Inspecting and proving; precision of movements; smartness and correctness of dress; cleanliness of arms and accoutrements; and a certain number of movements in company drill (the same for all the companies) which will be specified on the ground by the Officer judging the competition.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

6. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association on Friday, the 3rd instant, at 6 p.m., at the Head Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

I. There will be the usual parade to-day, the 2nd instant. Members of the Malabar Hill Troop are requested to assemble at the Riding School at 6-50 a m. and Members of the Fort Troop at the Oval at the same time.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 2nd February.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
To-day, at 6-30 p.m.—Squad drill, at the Fort Head-Quarters.
To-morrow, at 8-30 p.m.—Squad drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

2. On Saturday next, the 4th February, No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 4-15 p.m., sharp, and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort. No. 2 Company will parade at the Grant Road Station, at 4-30 p.m., and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort with No. 1 Company. Dress:—Full Dress, with arms.

3. With reference to paras 4 and 5 of the Camp Programme it is notified that kits will be received at both Head-Quarters from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the 3rd and up to 10 a.m. on the 4th February. After the last mentioned hour all kits must be sent to the Camp.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, January 26.

The undermentioned officers are qualified to be interpreters in the languages stated against their names having attained the standard required by the Queen's Regulations, 1892, Section IX, para 43: Capts C P Campbell and W Quentin, and Lieut P W Drake-Brockman, Indian Staff Corps—Russian; Lieut J F Whyte, Indian Staff Corps—Russian and French; and Lieut Fitz H Vintie, Indian Staff Corps—Russian.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

14th Bengal Lancers—2nd Lieut J B Bedford, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, 11th Bengal Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer, on probation.

Capt F B R Toms, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Ceylon, and join No 16 Company Western Divn, to which he has been transferred.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards 2nd Lieut P M Robinson, is directed to proceed from Quetta to Meerut, to join the 1st Battn, R W K Regt, to which he has been transferred from the Royal Fusiliers.

Military Works Dept—On return from the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, Capt E C Stanton, R E, is posted to the Madras Command, Rangoon.

Lieut W Ewbank, R E, is transferred from the Mooltan to the Bombay Defence Division.

On return from leave Lieut A C Joly de Lotbiniere, R E, is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command.

The undermentioned officer has been declared by the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, to have passed the standard specified against his name:—2nd Lieut S C Long, 1st Battn, Rifle Brigade, Lower standard in Hindustani.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

Royal Artillery—Major H G C B Weir, No 21 Company, Southern Divn, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade—Lieut M C Le-Breton Simmons, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn, Royal Munster Fusiliers Lieut F A D'O Goddard, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut H E Gogarty, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn, Royal Scots Fusiliers—Lieut E E Blaine, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn, East Lancashire Regt—Lieut-Col F Clowes, for nine months, on private affairs.

2nd Lancers—Capt H V Piatt, for two months, on private affairs.

Army Medical Staff—Surgn-Major G A Hughes, for six months, on private affairs.

Surgn-Capt J C Morgan, for six months, on private affairs.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·118	W S W	3	60·6	40·2	81	...	1·62	—0·20
Agra	30·221	N W	4	64·6	40·6	72	..	1·33	+0·57
Cawnpore	30·169	W S W	7	66·0	42·5	73	..	2·65	..
Allahabad	30·152	W S W	6	69·1	41·9	70	...	1·88	+0·43
Jhansi	30·214	N W	1	69·4	45·2	59	..	1·11	+0.31
Jacobabad	30·101	N E	8	69·4	45·1	50	..	1·94	+1·70
Karachi	30·090	N N E	10	72·0	59·0	88	..	1·27	+0·62
Jeypore	30·253	N N W	3	64·	37·6	82	..	1·22	—20·11
Ajmere	30·254	Calm	2	65·9	39·3	83	..	1·60	+1·08
Deesa	30·132	N N E	..	76·1	45·0	41	..	0·10	—0·13
Bhuj	..		..	..	...	...	..	..	
Rajkot	30·141	N E	6	74·9	46·0	44	...	0·23	—0·20
Veraval	30·088	N	7	75·1	58·7	28	..	0·39	..
Neemuch	30·223	N E	7	67·7	41·9	41	...	1·46	+1·03
Indore	30·186	Calm	3	61·	39·1	65	..	1·14	+0·34
Saugor	30·206	N E	2	70·2	42·1	57	...	2·61	+0·43
Jubbulpore	30·214	Calm	3	69·4	41·4	66	...	2·68	+0·81
Hoshangabad	30·181	N E	6	74·3	45·3	57	..	1·55	+0·09
Khandwa	30·155	N E	6	77·2	47·0	61	..	2·57	+1·35
Raipur	30·134	N	3	81·8	46·4	70	..	1·44	+0·31
Nagpur	30·158	N N E	7	80·4	50·7	52	..	3·60	+1·77
Amraoti	30·133	E	8	83·6	54·9	34	..	3·15	+1·23
Akola	30·109	E S E	4	82·0	47·7	51	...	2·49	+0·01
Surat	30·066	N	F	82·0	54·0	55	..	..	—0·25
Malegaon	30·152	Calm	5	79·8	40·5	59	..	0·32	—1·15
Bombay	30·027	E N E	12	78·8	62·0	72	..	0·67	—0·20
Poona	30·138	Calm	4	85·5	47·5	44	...	0·34	—1·32
Sholapur	30·098	N	5	90·2	55·5	41	..	0·75	—1·05
Ratnagiri	30·008	Calm	5	80·4	61·9	72	..	0·75	—0·19
Belgaum	30·040	Calm	3	85·3	53·9	51	...	0·30	—1·70
Goa	30·039	E S E	9	80·1	65·3	95	...	2·41	...
Karwar	30·031	N E	4	81·2	62·0	88	...	1·45	—1·72
Mangalore	30·036	E	3	84·3	68·9	83	..	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	30·029	N E	10	86·2	68·7	78	..	3·63	—3·78
Cochin	30·030	N E	M	88·2	70·2	68	..	7·16	—2·75
Bangalore	30·107	E	3	84·7	53·9	60	...	0·65	—3·94
Secunderabad	30·061	E N E	7	91·1	62·1	79	..	2·57	+0·48
Masuliptm.	30·050	Calm	4	84·0	65·7	92	..	0·4	—8·03
Bellary	30·052	Calm	2	91·5	65·0	62	...	0·25	—2·19
Cuddapah	30·035	S S E	..	95·6	64·4	55	...	2·26	—4·67
Madras	30·060	W N W	9	82·2	69·2	82	..	6·9	—17·53
Coimbatore	30·080	N E	4	90·8	62.5	75	..	1·22	—4·63
Trichinopoly	30·064	Calm	2	90·5	62·9	76	...	1·87	—9·36
Negapatam	30·018	W N W	9	82·9	67·7	81	...	11·75	—20·55
Colombo	...		..	...	..	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate. F=Fresh. S=Strong. H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk to rapid rise in Berar and the Central Provinces and a rapid fall in Sind, the barometer continues to change irregularly and by moderate or small amounts. Readings are relatively high in Rajputana and low in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds remain practically unchanged and the force has been fresh at Bombay and Calicut. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Allahabad and 8 at Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay and Calicut. The temperature—both maximum and minimum—is from 4° to 10° below the mean in most places to the north of Latitude 19°. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 38° at Jeypore. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Goa, Secunderabad, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore and Delhi, and the skies are partially clouded in Sind and at Jhansi, Jeypore, Deesa and Veraval. There has been no rain at any of the recording stations since yesterday. The rapid fall of the barometer in Sind indicates the probability of a depression to the west-north-westwards of that province and the weather appears to be unsettled there. Elsewhere the weather continues to be fine, clear and settled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Feb. 1.

Wednesday's reports show that the barometer is falling briskly in Baluchistan and Sind and it is consequently probable that a fresh storm is approaching to the North-West of India. The fall has been much slighter than those recently recorded, hence the intensity of the disturbed weather is probably slighter. Winds are fairly normal and generally moderate. The temperature has risen in a large part of the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, Burma, Madras, and fallen elsewhere. The mean ranges from eighty degrees at Tinnevelly to forty-three in Rawalpindi and a trifle above the normal in Madras and below in all other provinces. An abnormal deficiency ranges from two degrees in Burma to eight in Central India. Both day and night temperatures are very low in Central and North-West India, the minimum on the ground in Simla being thirteen. No rain has fallen anywhere, but snow is falling in Baluchistan. The sky is cloudy to the North-West of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY
Bombay, 31st January, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·950
Temperature of the Air	70·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	61·6
Dew Point	55·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·587
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	78·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	61·1
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NNW, N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	304

*From midnight to midnight.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending January 21, 1893.)

Description.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,916	37,713	5,203	..	...	4,201
Goods	57,252	55,644	1,608	..	..	23,823
Other earnings	5,851	5,487	364	...	..	97
Weekly total	1,06,019	98,844	7,175	..	...	..
Aggregate	2,98,478	3,26,599	..	...	..	28,121

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld, Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of A. and B. MACKAY'S Celebrated WHISKIES, of LIQUEUR, Cocktail, Glenfalloch, and Old Silent Malt Brands, to be had from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street. Also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort.

BEST KYBER RUGS and ART SQUARES. A good selection of the above in various sizes and newest patterns. Can now be seen at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street. Inspection invited.

OILMAN'S STORES.—Cheapest and Best. Milk Maid Brand Milk, Tin As. 6. Mellins Food, Large Bottle Re. 1-6.6. Brand's Beaf Re 1. Bovril Re. 1. Fresh Salmon, As. 6-6—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

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MATE.—WANTED, CERTIFICATED MATE, for a small Coasting Steamer. Wages Rs. 150, find his own food. Apply "A. M.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, engagement as HEAD MASTER or ASSISTANT by a Graduate of the Calcutta University. Has been for twelve years Principal of a Second Grade College. Christian. Total abstainer. Aged 37. Subjects: Eng., Lat., Math., Botany., Logic, and Philos. Apply "No. 999," care of this Paper.

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RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Handsome suites of Apartments with Private Sitting rooms. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON, before making final arrangement elsewhere.

MORESCHI and GRAEFFE, PHOTOGRAPHERS and ENLARGERS, 58, Meadows Street, Premises lately occupied by Vuccino and Co.) Studio open from 9 a. m. to 5 p.m.

NOW READY.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

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D. MacDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st February, 1893.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 1.

THE price of Bar Silver was unchanged in London yesterday, at 38 7-16d. per oz.; but 4 per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. higher, at £64⅝; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent. lower, at 83⅞; with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87 dollars. The English and French Funds were unchanged; as was also Indian Sterling Loan. The market rates of discount in London was again reduced ⅛ per cent. both in short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1 and 1⅝ per cent., respectively. About £150,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was put down 1-16d. to 1s. 2½d.

The Wheat Market was firmer; but the quotation for No. 1 Soft White in Liverpool comes ½d. per cental lower, at 6s. 4d., Ex-Quay; White Delhi being unchanged at 6s. 3d. per cental. Linseed was quiet and unchanged in value.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull yesterday; but all spot prices were unchanged, excepting that for Egyptian "Fair" Brown, which was 1-16d. higher, at 5¼d. per lb. American Arrivals, however, were 3-64d. lower, except in the most distant position, on which the decline was only 1-32d., the extreme quotation being 5 1-32d. for January-February deliveries, and 5 7-64d. for May-June. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales. The Imports were 19,000 bales; and the market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat. The Manchester Market was firm.

A further decline of ⅛ cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands in New York yesterday, at 9 7-16 cents per lb.; but April Futures were a point higher, at 9·43 cents. The Receipts at the United States Ports yesterday were comparatively heavy, at 23,000 bales; and the total figures for this season compare as follows with those for the previous two years to the same date:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	23,000	33,000	27,000
Three days' do.	50,000	96,000	93,000
Since 1st Sept. 1892...	3,991,000	5,482,000	5,330,000

Locally, Cotton has been quiet in tone again with only a small business passing; but prices are quite unchanged. The only purchase reported for exporters' account is that of 700 bales of Ginned Oojein, at Rs. 240; while the Mills have taken but 500 bales, made up of 200 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 226; and Bengals, at Rs. 231; and 50 each of Sheagaum and Akola, at Rs. 250 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a very limited extent by exporters on the basis of previous rates, and in a quiet market.

SEEDS have also been quiet with but little doing, *Linseed* is unchanged in value; but *Red Cawnpore Rapeseed*, and *Gingelly* are 1 anna per cwt., and 8 annas per candy lower, respectively. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 8-1-0	to Rs. 8-3-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	„ 7-6-0		„
„ „ Cawnpore	„ 7-0-0	to „ 7-3-0	„
„ Red „	„ 6-6-0	to „ 6-9-0	„
Gingelly White	„ 37-0-0	to „ 41-0-0	p. candy.
Do. Mixed	„ 43-0-0	to „ 43-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,039	bales.
Wheat	14,451	cwts.
Linseed	1,486	„
Rapeseed	2,721	„
Gingelly	7,419	„
Groundnuts	5,238	„
Castorseed	1,213	„
Rice	2,788	„

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and there are few takers of tonnage except at lower rates.

EXCHANGE.—1s. 2 11-16d., both for Telegraphic and Demand, was the opening rate for Bank remittance in a quiet market, and this quotation remained all day with but little or no enquiry. For three months' sight Credits, the rate has been steady at 1s. 2⅞d., with but little changing hands at this rate, any concession at a lower one having been steadily refused; and later in the day we heard of some Bank Telegraphic being placed at 1s. 2⅝d. for March transfer, to a small extent; and the market closed steady, pending the receipt of news regarding Council allotments, as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 23-32d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight	.1s. 2⅞d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 7-8d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·56¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day, at a further advance of 7-16 per cent. in the price of Fours, 105½ having been attained for Money and to-morrow's settlement, and 105 7-16 for the end of the month; and these were the closing rates; with 100¾ to 101 still nominally quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES have been very quiet, and prices generally are unchanged; Volkart Press shares, however, are now quoted at Rs. 900 per share.

◆

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	4½
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	96¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅝
Bar Silver	38 7-16
Exchange on India 30 days' sight	1 2½

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 31.

The City Line steamer City of Venice arrived here from Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 31.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Colombo this morning.

TRINCOMALEE, FEB. 1.

H. M. S. Marathon, from Madras arrived.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left Suez for Bombay to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 1.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.
Cable Paramaribo-Cayenne interrupted.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st Feb., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	3	36 d.m.	5	42
Teheran	1	2	42 p.m.	...	19
Suez	1	2	35 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 1st Feb., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	...	3
„ Kurrachee	..	17	...	3
„ Madras	..	56	...	1

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to January 25, 1893:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1892-93	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April, 1892 to 21st January, 1893	13,497,700
Balance to be remitted from 22nd January to 31st March, 1893	3,502,300

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

BIRTH.

MAXWELL—Dec 29, on board s s Lancashire, at sea, the wife of F D Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ELWORTHY—CROSSLEY—January 28, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, Herbert S. Elworthy, to Emmeline, daughter of F. G. Crossley, Esq. No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FASKEN—January 28, at Fatehgarh, N-W P, the wife of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel W A D Fasken, M D, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

SHAW—January 25, at Benares, the wife of W Shaw, Bandmaster, 5th B L I, of a daughter.

WRIGHT—January 27, at Ootacamund, the wife of A J Wright, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—January 5, at the Station Hospital, Benares, 2nd Grade Apothecary Richard John Lewis, Bengal Subordinate Medical Department, aged 34 years.

MACNAB—January 27, at Tarrapur, Cachar, William Murray Macnab, late of Assam, aged 46.

RAJA OF RUTLAM—January 23, His Highness Sir Ranjitsingji, K C I E. after suffering from capillary bronchitis, died.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1893.

THE New Parliament, the thirteenth of her Majesty's reign, met for the first time for serious business on Monday, having been prorogued from August last, and that which is now opened is likely to be one of the most memorable sessions of the present reign. The Queen's Speech was read by the Lord Chancellor, and contained nothing more or less than was anticipated. Our relations with friendly Powers continue friendly, and there is every prospect of the maintenance of peace. Reference is made to Uganda and Egypt follows in natural sequence. The faithful Commons are assured that though it is found necessary to increase the number of troops there, no change of policy need be feared, nor will the assurances regarding occupation be in any way affected. The lesson to the Khedive, it seems, has been effective, and he has declared in terms satisfactory to her Majesty's Government never to offend again. The agricultural distress prevalent in the country is commended to the attention of Parliament. Bills are foreshadowed, which shall deal with various matters of domestic policy, and as might be expected the question of Home Rule for Ireland is brought forward and very delicately touched upon. Although practically the last of the important measures alluded to it is that by which the present Parliament will stand or fall—most probably fall. It is not very likely that any of the others will create that difference of opinion which would lead to an appeal to the country. But the Home Rule Bill inevitably will. Though it may be passed by the Commons, which is doubtful, it can by no possibility be expected to pass the Lords. There may be some inclination to doubt whether the assertion that crime continues to decrease in Ireland is strictly borne out by the indications of the past few weeks, but the Speech says that this is so, and therefore we are told that a Bill has been prepared with a desire to afford contentment to its people as well as important relief to Parliament and additional securities for the strength and union of the Empire. These terms are practically those in which the Home Rule proposals were brought forward in 1886. Mr. Gladstone then declared that to maintain the supremacy of the Crown, the unity of the Empire and all the authority of Parliament, necessary for the preservation of the unity, was the first duty of every representative of the people. Subject to this governing principle every grant to portions of the country of enlarged powers for the management of their own affairs was in his view not a source of danger but a means of averting it. But there are wide differences of opinion as to the applicability of an argument of this kind to the present case, and those, who may be permitted to claim a knowledge of the wishes and necessities of Ireland, are not agreed that the proposals of her Majesty's Government in this matter are just as widely at variance as ever. Lord Kimberley in the debate on the Address declares the Home Rule Bill, which, we are told, Mr. Gladstone will introduce next Monday, is no milk and water measure. But Mr. John Redmond, the other day, contemptuously referred to the Liberal party as weak and rotten, and that no Home Rule Bill would be accepted as satisfactory, which did not secure an amnesty to every political prisoner. Lord Salisbury on Tuesday night sought "in another place" to anticipate this, and deprecated any attempt to gain the support of the criminal classes by the repeal of the Coercion Act and the release of prisoners. Mr. Balfour expressed his views in almost parallel terms, but Mr. Gladstone disclaimed any desire to obtain political support by pandering to the criminals and urged the advisability of a report of the Evicted Tenants Commission whose work has been already widely attacked. With regard to Egypt there appears to be practical unanimity in the opinion that Government has done precisely what was necessary, and only Lord Salisbury sought to improve upon his successors' action by assuring them the evacuation of Egypt would now be more difficult than ever. As to domestic legislation there is little that is fresh. Bills to amend Registration, to shorten the duration of Parliaments, abolish the plurality of votes, and deal with the working hours of railway servants, will merely re-embody former attempts at legislation, the necessity for which both parties were already virtually agreed upon. The report of the Agricultural Commission seems to render legislative assistance imperative. Recent events in connection with the working of railways cannot have failed to accentuate the necessity of regulating the hours of railway servants with firmness. The other matters are of but trifling interest, and if the programme, the Government has marked out, cannot be condemned as composed of tinkering, half-hearted measures, it can scarcely be held to be a strong one. There is sufficient in it however to wreck a much more powerful Government, and it is not too much to say that it will be quite enough to bring the Government once more before the constituencies within a remarkable short space of time.

THE annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on Monday adopted without a dissentient voice the report of the Committee on the past year. It seemed indeed to the Chairman and to the Hon'ble Mr. Beaufort, who proposed and seconded the adoption of the report, to be a matter of regret that there had not been a single burning question to agitate the Chamber in the whole year. Yet surely the Currency Question, on which the Chamber after full discussion and reasoning on the new conditions saw fit to reconsider the *laissez aller* policy, adopted six years before, at the instance of Sir Frank Forbes Adam, might have sufficed very well to satisfy the cravings, natural to all of us, for a little wholesome agitation. Anything is better than stagnation. Moreover, if there were only one subject of great moment before the Chamber during the year, there was, as Mr. Beaufort pointed out, a good deal of useful work, which kept the committee fully employed. It is true that the Government did not submit a single Bill of a commercial character for the opinion of the Chamber during the year; no legislation on matters of commerce being in preparation. Nor can this be imputed as a fault to Government, seeing that there was an equal absence from the record of any criticism or suggestion on the part of the Chamber as to the necessity of legislation or administrative action, save and except that important resolution on the Currency Question, recommending that a committee of experts should be appointed to consider what remedy, if any, can be applied in the interest of India to fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee, which seriously check the introduction of capital necessary for the development of the resources of the country. It is fairly claimed in the report of the Committee that the appointment of Lord Herschell's Monetary Committee, now drawing up its report in London, was mainly due to the action of the Chamber in that matter. It is passing strange that the Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report in which the resolution of the Chamber asking the Government to appoint a Committee to try and find a remedy for a state of things, which he states he would like to see improved, should stultify himself by declaring that he does not approve of any action being taken, because he believes that no action can do any good. It might have been as well to wait for a few days to see what the Committee propose, before making up one's mind that whatever they suggest will make an admitted evil worse than it is. The prescription of the physician ought to be written before the patient comes to the conclusion that what is prescribed will aggravate his malady. Mr. Beaufort is very indignant that Mr. Mackay and the Calcutta branch of the Currency Association should urge upon Government the necessity of closing the mints to the free coinage of silver when the report of Lord Herschell's Committee has not yet been drawn up. But he took no exception to the equally premature declaration of the Chairman deprecating any action whether the Committee of Experts recommend it or not. He expresses the hope that the Government will do nothing before the report in question is submitted—a hope which will very probably be realised.

But the course taken by Mr. Mackay was fully justified all the same. Mr. Beaufort complacently says that no new developments have taken place since last September when the Chamber called the attention of Government to the danger to commerce from the violent fluctuations of the currency, which nullify all calculations. He forgets that since then the rupee has gone down to an alarming extent. A Bill has been introduced for the suspension of silver purchases in the United States, and there is every indication of an approaching cataclysm, unless immediate action be taken. It is all very well to refer bimetallists to lucubrations in the *Times*, but the hard facts of the situation have to be faced. The rupee is now lower than it has ever been, and the Indian export trade as well as the import trade is almost stagnant. The Government will have to make good a deficiency of something like four crores at least in the Budget which will be published on the 23rd March. Under these circumstances there is no time to lose if a remedy is to be applied. At every turn the unsatisfactory condition of the currency threatens the prosperity of the country, and places well-nigh insurmountable obstacles in the way of the development of its resources. The report records the fact that the year has passed without any new schemes for railway extension or other public works of utility having been advocated or as much as discussed by the Chamber, and gives as the obvious reason the fact that the financial position in which the Government is placed would render any proposals futile. This is literally true. As matters are, and as they are likely to continue if no remedial action be taken, it will be impossible for the Government to embark on any new expenditure for railway extension. The only hope is that remedial action will be taken and that speedily. Then many important works will become feasible which are now impracticable. Amongst them will undoubtedly be found the proposed direct communication between Bombay, through Delhi, to the Punjab, by the extension of the Godhra-Rultam line to Delhi. The Bombay Government and the Government of India are at one in approving this line, which will open up a fertile and populous region, hitherto without any railway communication. It will relieve the pressure on the narrow guage Rajputana-Malwa Line which is unable to cope with the traffic, and in the busiest season is quite overtasked. The feeder lines, which are admittedly necessary, must wait indefinitely if things remain as they are, or, what is more probable, go from bad to worse.

Turning to other subjects which find a place in the report, it is to be noted that Mr. John Marshall states that it was generally anticipated that the Chambers of Commerce would have been invited by Government to give their opinion as to measures to be taken to give effect to the provisions of the recent Act for the enlargement of the Indian Councils. As we have already observed it was certainly desirable that the public and public bodies should be afforded the opportunity of discussing the scheme submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, settling the constitutional procedure of the reconstituted Councils. But it may be doubted whether the opinion of the Chambers of Commerce could have been specifically invited, as that course would necessarily have involved a similar appeal to the Universities and the Municipalities, to say nothing of the Sarvajanik Sabhas and other Voluntary Associations, which the Viceroy has intimated will form part of the new constituencies. It may be doubted whether the adoption in this form of what would practically be an Indian adaptation of the Swiss procedure known as the "Referendum," would advance matters much. Some of the other bodies—which could not have been passed over—would not possess the familiarity with electoral or constitutional machinery without which any advice tendered would not be of much practical value. Subject to this observation we entirely concur in the view expressed, or at all events clearly implied, in the passage of the report that it is unfortunate that the Government of India has dealt with this important question solely upon the opinions obtained from local administrations, and that no opportunity of examining the new rules and regulations will be afforded to the general public until they are promulgated, and have become law. The inconvenience of this course will probably become more obvious when the new scheme is sprung upon the country—like another Minerva from the head of Jove—than it is even at present. However, if Governments are not always wise, Government Departments can sometimes show that they are wiser in their generation than other people. The report candidly sets forth that when consulted by the Post Office authorities last year with respect to a proposal for the dispatch of Europe-mails by extra steamers, the large majority of the Chamber disapproved of the suggestion. The Post Office tried the experiment, which was so successful and proved such a convenience to the public that the mails will be despatched by the extra steamers regularly in future. The first steamer, the Shannon, took 1,100 letters for England, and 250 for the Continent—saving a couple of days to correspondents in the busiest time of the year. The Chamber of Commerce cordially recognised the desire which the Post Office authorities manifested to meet all possible for public requirements. In other matters the Chamber with equal success has laboured for the general good. Owing to the representations made during the last two years to the Port Trust respecting the necessity for improving the means of embarking and disembarking passengers in the Bombay harbour, the Trustees, at the instance of their Chairman, Mr. Hughes, have decided to erect a special pier at the end of Ballard Road, at a cost of three lakhs of rupees. This Pier, with the improvements at the Apollo Pier, will immensely improve the conveniences for sea-passengers when landing or embarking. Mr. J. M. Campbell, the Collector of Customs, has cordially responded to suggestions for facilitating Custom House business, and the avoidance of friction. Unfortunately in the pages of the report devoted to the wheat and cotton trade, on the volume of which the business of the port chiefly depends, there is a good deal that is depressing. There was a decrease in the number of bales of cotton of over three hundred thousand as compared with the previous year, and of half a million as compared with the year 1889-90. The present year will show even more unsatisfactory results. The wheat trade increased beyond precedent, though the estimated outturn was the smallest on record since detailed Government returns have been prepared. The average number of acres under wheat is 26½ millions, and the outturn is 6½ million tons. Owing to the late rainfall last year the acreage sown was less by 2½ million acres and the outturn by a million tons. But the failure of stocks in Europe ran up the prices, and the demand drew corn from all parts of India. The stocks from the previous season were in part available, but the different stocks of the year were drawn upon, there is reason to fear, to a dangerous extent, and the supply now remaining in India is exceptionally light. This is, however, an aspect of the matter which concerns the Government rather than the Chamber of Commerce.

THE latest report on the sanitary administration of Burma shows that progress is remarkably slow but strenuous efforts have been made to introduce an organised system of elementary sanitation into the villages in Lower Burma by the issue of simple rules framed under the authority of the Village Act for the guidance of headmen. A set of draft rules and instructions for the guidance of headmen and villagers were circulated to Commissioners with a view to learning how far it would be practicable to introduce the elements of sanitation into the rural tracts. But the new system of police and village headmen had only just been introduced and it was not therefore possible to put the new sanitary schemes to the test. But no time has been lost in placing at the disposal of villages such appliances as are calculated ultimately to carry into effect the objects of the Sanitary Commissioner. Burma had its own representative at the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, and doubtless he acquired much information calculated to prove useful to the provinces. No new sanitary works were carried out either in Upper or Lower Burma. But the Shone system of drainage has been extended in Rangoon, and is reported to have worked on the whole satisfactorily, though it is somewhat ironically added that the Rangoon Municipality has had to pay somewhat heavily for the honour of introducing the system into the Indian Empire. The Lower Burma Municipal Act was rendered sufficiently elastic to compel the householders to connect their premises with the main sewers. More than seven hundred blocks were consequently connected and worked well except on two occasions in which stoppages, subsequently remedied, occurred. On all hands the construction of sanitary works is being encouraged, and when next the report is issued it is believed that extensive progress will be recorded.

THE s.s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 20th ultimo, left Aden, at 3 a. m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Monday next.

CAPTAIN HARKNESS DAVIES, who is gazetted to the Distinguished Service Order, is now Staff Officer at Bhamo. He joined the Service in 1876, and served with the 11th (now the Devonshire Regiment) in the Afghan War before going to Burma.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA, of Gwalior, has become a Life Member of the Bombay Natural History Society.

THE Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elizabeth, under command of Captain Von Becker, sailed yesterday for Goa, from whence she will proceed to Trincomalee, and thence to Colombo, from the latter port, afterwards going to Calcutta, where she is expected to arrive on the 1st of March next.

THE High Court has rejected the appeal of the editor of the *Pratod* (Anglice Scourge) a local newspaper published at Islampur, in the Sattara District, who was fined Rs. 500 by Mr. Fawcett, one of the Sattara Magistrates, for defaming Mr. Fagan, the Forest Officer of that district, by saying or imputing that he designedly shot a woman in order to deter people from trespassing in Government Forests, and that his exoneration by Mr. Candy, the Collector, was a piece of race partiality, &c. The appeal was at first made to Mr. Walker, the Sessions Judge, but that officer declined to take it up, on the plea that Mr. Fagan had put up with him immediately after the occurrence of the accidental shooting, and that he had heard in advance the whole history of the occurrence from Mr. Fagan at the first start. The High Court then thought it best to hear the appeal in Bombay with the result now reported. Here ends the first stage of this *Pratod* case, but as other officers were defamed at the same time as Mr. Fagan, it is probable that we shall hear more of the case.

THE season reports from the Central Provinces in the past week are summarised in the following general remarks:—Weather generally cloudy with heavy falls of rain in Wardha, Nagpur, Bhandara and Raipur. Prospects of winter crops are good save in parts where the crops are reported to have suffered somewhat from cloudy weather and heavy rain accompanied by hail. Threshing of rice in Bhandara and Bilaspur and reaping of tur "cajanus indicus" and til (sesamum) in Wardha in progress. Land being prepared for autumn sowings in Nimar and Sambalpur. Prices slack in Seoni.

THE expenditure of over five-and-a-half lakhs for the provision of semi-permanent accommodation for the troops located at Tiddim, Fort White, Falam, and Haka, in the Chin Hills has been sanctioned. It is necessary to hold these posts in some strength, and considerable progress has already been made in connection with the construction of quarters for the garrisons.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

In the debate in the Lords on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne the Marquis of Salisbury commended the action taken by Government in Egypt. His Lordship agreed that it implied no change in Great Britain's policy in that quarter, though, he continued, the evacuation of the country would be more difficult now than ever.

His Lordship, referring to Uganda, said that its retention was necessary in order to stop slavery.

He then went on to state that the keynote of the Irish policy of the Government was to obtain the support of the criminal classes, and he condemned the repeal of the Coercion Act and the release of prisoners.

Lord Kimberley attributed the events in Egypt to the youth of the Khedive under the influence of unwise advisers. His Lordship, referring to Irish affairs, said that the Home Rule Bill was no milk-and-water measure. He scouted the suggestion that it would result in the Catholics oppressing the Protestants.

In the debate in the Commons on the Address Mr. Balfour expressed his approval of the action taken by Government in connection with Uganda and Egypt, but, passing over to Irish affairs, condemned the incapacity of the Evicted Tenants Commission, and in scathing terms rebuked Mr. Morley for releasing the Gweedore prisoners, and using the Royal prerogative of mercy as a political weapon.

Mr. Gladstone denied the charge that prisoners had been released with a view to obtaining political support, and urged the advisability of awaiting the report of the Evicted Tenants Commission before passing judgment. In conclusion, he rejoiced at the approval unanimously accorded to the action of Government in Egypt.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

Mr. Gladstone in the Commons gave notice that he would introduce his Home Rule Bill on Monday next.

ISSUE OF NEW COINAGE.

The new coinage bearing the words "Indiæ Imperatrix" will shortly be issued.

BRITISH PROTEST REGARDING HAWAII DENIED.

The report that the British Government had protested against the action of the United States in Hawaii is denied.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

Captain Harkness Davies has been made a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order for his services in Burma.

THE MISSION TO TANGIER.

Sir Joseph West Ridgeway arrived at Tangier yesterday and was received by the Governor, the Moorish Officials, and the members of the Corps Diplomatique under a salute of guns.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEB. 1.

The P. and Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the mails of the 20th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 3 a. m., to-day.

NEWS FROM THE FRONTIER.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE AMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 1.

Among the disquieting rumours afloat on the frontier one is to the effect that the Amir has decided to break with the British Government, and that he is collecting fanatical Mollahs from all parts of Afghanistan to preach a *Jehad* against the English. Another report that has gained widespread currency on the frontier is that the recent attempt to blow up the tunnel on the Sind-Peshin Railway with dynamite cartridges was planned at Afghanistan. Colour is lent to the story by the fact that the cartridges were not of the description employed by the local contractors, and must have been brought from a distance.

Umra Khan and both his Generals were badly wounded in the recent battle with the forces of Safdar Khan of Nawagi. This probably accounts for the retreat of the redoubtable Chief of Jandhoul and the capture of several posts by the Khan.

Among the new roads that will be immediately put in hand on the frontier is one from Bulandkhel, where the Amir's emissaries have been giving trouble, and the Bannu and the Wazaris are unlikely to offer any serious obstacles to it passing through their territory.

INSPECTION OF THE 5TH LANCERS.

General Luck, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, is now at Meerut, where he will inspect the 5th Lancers on Tuesday.

TELEGRAPH APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Hullah of Agra has been appointed to succeed Mr. Adams as Superintendent of Telegraphs and Personal Assistant to the Director-General on the retirement of that latter officer.

TERRIBLE WEATHER AT CHAKRATA.

Severe weather has been reported from Chakrata. Several natives have died through exposure, whilst cases of frost-bite are numerous. Ten degrees of frost has been registered at night, and snow lies to the depth of three feet in many places.

THE RESIDENT OF JODHPUR.

Colonel Abbott, Resident of Jodhpur, will take short leave in a few weeks' time.

LORD HERSCHELL'S COMMITTEE REPORT.

News has not yet reached India that the report of Lord Herschell's Committee has been actually presented, but it is believed that it will be in the Secretary of State's hands during this week.

LORD ROBERTS' TOUR.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave Calcutta on the 5th instant, proceeding direct to Lucknow, where his Excellency will be the guest of the Lieutenant Governor. Lord Roberts with return to his headquarters on the 14th or 15th instant.

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR MAHOMEDAN STUDENTS.

The Nawab of Dacca has contributed a sum of Rs. 6,000 towards the funds for constructing a Boarding-house for Mahomedan students in connection with the Calcutta Madrasah on a spot in the immediate vicinity of the institution.

THE BURMO-CHINESE FRONTIER.

Negotiations on the question of the delimitation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier is now in progress. Sir Halliday Macartney alone represents China, while Indian and British interests are watched by Sir Thomas Sanderson, Assistant Secretary to Government, in the Foreign Office, Sir Steuart Bayley, and Mr. Edmund Neel, with Mr. Warry, Chinese adviser to the Burma Government, as adviser.

ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 1.

His Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke of Austria and suite arrived at Calcutta to-day, and was met at the station by H. E. the Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and several officials, and was escorted to Government House, where a public reception took place on the grand staircase in the presence of a large gathering of officials and natives. The streets were lined by troops, police, and volunteers, and shops were decorated. His Imperial Highness received a small deputation from the Austrians before lunch, and visited the Zoo in the afternoon.

FIGHTING WITH THE CHINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 1.

Further fighting has taken place in the Kachin hills. Lieutenant Master, with 150 Military Police, and one gun from Fort Morton, attacked the enemy's stockade on the road from Nkrang, and carried it. Two of our men were killed, and Lieutenant Master and one man was severely wounded. Lieutenant Master was shot through the lungs, and is in a critical condition. The party under Captain Alban, from Kukan, moved on Kumja. In the fighting on the road five of our men were killed. Lieutenant Gordon, with 120 men, now occupies Kumja. Captain Atkinson, with 200 men, has set out for Palap, where he meets Captain Alban.

HYDERABAD PAMPHLET SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 28.

THE examination of the Minister, Sir Asman Jah, in this case, on commission, before Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, was continued at the Sifabad Palace to-day, and the following evidence recorded :—

In answer to Mr. Eardley Norton his Excellency further said : I let Mehdi Hassan have a sum of Rs. 25,000 a few months before the appearance of the pamphlet, probably advanced from the Court of Wards upon my authority. In addition I let him have Rs. 10,000 after the publication of the pamphlet. I do not remember whether that was after I stopped the police enquiry or before. I sent Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Hormusji as a private contribution towards Mehdi Hassan's expenses in this case. I know Mr. Seymour Keay, and I talked to him about this case, but I did not use any influence with him to get this case stopped. Mr. Seymour Keay has not received large sums of money either from Government funds or from my private purse. I directed a letter to be written to Sarwar Jung at one stage of this case, asking him to state, what he knew about the facts. Sarwar Jung saw me, and a conversation then took place about my letter to him, and I asked why he did not answer my letter, and he said he had the reply ready, and would send it. Sarwar Jung did not say he would get his Highness's sanction to send the letter, but said he could not do anything without his Highness's permission. Sarwar Jung did say the reply would be unfavourable, but he did not say he would rather not send it. He said it would prove the facts stated in the pamphlet. I did not warn Sarwar Jung to be careful about what he wrote.

Did you warn Sarwar Jung that in the event of his answer being unfavourable you would spend twenty lakhs in bringing barristers from England to ruin Sarwar Jung and save Mehdi Hassan ?—No.

Continuing the Minister said : On one occasion I wrote to H. H. the Nizam, but I can safely say it was not to the effect that Sarwar Jung should be prosecuted departmentally. I never wanted Sarwar Jung prosecuted at all, departmentally or otherwise. I merely communicated the fact of the interview to his Highness.

Did your Excellency contemplate banishing Mitra from the Dominions ?—Yes.

You directed Furidoonji to claim privilege ?—Yes.

But seeing you were anxious for the truth to come out, why did you claim privilege ?—As a matter of principle it was done under Mustaque Hassan's advice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rudra, his Excellency further said : In asking Mr. Furidoonji to claim privilege I had no desire to stifle the enquiry.

Have you at any time done or said anything which would cause this enquiry to be stifled at any stage of it ?—Not so far as I can recollect.

In arresting the police enquiry in the North your only desire was that the enquiry should not proceed beyond its legitimate length ?—Yes.

As a Government, I take it, you did not think it necessary to constitute yourselves a court of enquiry into the truth or otherwise of this matter ?—Yes.

As the pamphlet was anonymous and as Mehdi Hassan and his wife had been received in society, I presume all you needed to ascertain was who the author or authors were ?—Yes.

And you assisted Mehdi Hassan in doing so ?—Yes.

The letter of censure to Col. Ludlow was not a personal censure but simply to express a Government order ?—Yes.

As far as you know Mehdi Hassan was not aware of the letter ?—I am not sure if he knew it. So far as I know, he did not.

I gave no instructions to Col. Ludlow in Mehdi Hassan's presence. Mustaque Hussain did not say Mehdi Hassan knew of the enquiry with regard to the letter of Sir Mortimer Durand. Mustaque made enquiries, then drafted a reply and brought it to me. Mustaque also brought Ekbal Ali and Sujart Ali to make statements, and I was satisfied that they were sufficient to show that the statements made against Mehdi Hassan were false. If other names had been suggested I would have heard their statements. Mehdi Hassan was not examined, because he was an interested party. I never spoke about the Durand enquiry to Mehdi Hassan, nor did Mustaque in my presence. Mustaque did not tell me he had told Mehdi Hassan about it.

Your Excellency has spoken as to Sarwar Jung being questioned as to the contents of the pamphlet ; did he ever reply ?—Probably.

Did you give Hormusjee, solicitor, permission to tell Mehdi Hassan about the Government enquiry ?—No.

Re-examined by Mr. Norton, his Excellency said : I told you yesterday I deputed the whole of the matter to Mustaque Hussain ; he was my private and confidential servant, and an able and clever man.

Is it not a fact you have bought Mehdi Hassan's furniture ?—Yes.

By Mr. Rudra : The sale of the furniture is a personal matter, and was not done with the idea to help Mehdi Hassan because he was short of funds. Had I thought he wanted help I would have paid the money at once. Since Mehdi Hassan's suspension I think his pay has been stopped.

This concluded the Minister's examination.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. steamer Carthage, with the English mail of the 20th inst., left Aden at 3 a.m. yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at daylight on Monday. The Carthage, which left London on January 12 and Brindisi on January 22, brings the following passengers :—

From London.—Mrs. F. L. Petre, two children, and nurse, Mr. R. Whitley, Mr. and Mrs. Volkers, Mr. and Mrs. R. Meredith, Mrs. Johnston and child, Capt. Whistler, Mr. Eyre, Mrs. James, Miss White and nurse, Miss Green, Miss Burgess, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. H. Anderton, Capt. A. E. S. Searle, Mrs. J. B. Mackay and child, Major and Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. T. J. Couldrey, Lieut. M. R. Hunter, Mr. J. Riley, Mrs. Leech, Mr. A. Ghose, Miss Marian, Miss Harrison, Mrs. Flanagan and infant, Miss Flanagan, Mr. W. Ogden, Mr. G. R. W. Hawke, Sister Agnew, Capt. Stevens, Mrs. Knight and infant, Mr. A. S. Greaves, Rev. and Mrs. B. C. Knipp and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Bendixon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Simmons, Master Simmons, Mr. J. D. McGlashan, Mr. D. Heron, Mr. G. W. Johnson, Mr. J. Carroll, Mr. J. Godshall, Mr. A. Johnson, Mr. C. Jensen.

From Brindisi.—Mr. F. L. Petre, Mr. F. E. Petteson, Lieut. Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Laurie, Mr. G. G. Arbuthnot, Capt. Thellusson, Mr. Ferdinand Baker Baker, Mr. D. N. Reid, Mr. J. Craig, Mrs. Craig, Mr. Cruikshank, Dr. H. J. Dadysett, Mr. Glenn, Mr. G. W. Blathwayt, Mr. E. M. Johnson.

From Ismailia : Mr. C. Paul.

For Yokohama : Lieut.-Col. Jameson, Rev. H. B. and Mrs. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. Cruzer.

For Shanghai : Rev. E. Williams, Mr. A. Ross.

For Hongkong : Mr. and Mrs. Ralston.

THE TROMBAY LEPER HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR—I should be much obliged if you or any of your numerous readers would kindly inform me if there are any members appointed to visit the Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home at Trombay, if so are their visits yearly or monthly.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 31. AN INQUIRER.

I HAVE called attention (writes Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*) to the shortcomings of Tommy's rations, Tommy's clothes, Tommy's barracks, and most of his belongings, but I do not think that I have yet published any observations on Tommy's bed. From certain facts, however, communicated by a military reader, I infer that a good deal might be said upon this subject with advantage. First and foremost, I find that the British soldier only gets a change of sheets once a month, which seems a good deal less than the irreducible minimum consistent with cleanliness. Complaint is also made of the inadequacy of the straw palliasse to stand the amount of rolling up and hard wear to which it is exposed. I should have thought that a wool mattress would be cheaper in the long run, as well as more comfortable.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Home Rule Bill is to be introduced into Parliament on Monday next.

THE debate in Parliament on the Queen's speech was continued yesterday.

THE N.-W. P. and Oudh Government has declined to interfere with the action of the Benares Municipality in taxing the temples in the city.

MUSSAMMAT BABO JAN, wife of Sardar Nadar Khan, and own sister of his Highness the Amir, arrived at Peshawar on the 26th with her servants and a troop of the Amir's Cavalry.

MR. SPENSER WILKINSON, who has completed his extensive tour of the frontier, and visited Rawalpindi, Umballa, Meerut, &c., camps, as well as the Muridki artillery and cavalry camps, returned to Lahore on Saturday, leaving in the afternoon for Delhi, whence he goes to Agra, Allahabad, &c., then to Calcutta and Darjeeling, leaving Bombay for England on February 26.

DRENCHING rain all Friday night, continued more or less throughout Saturday, has reduced Lahore to the condition of a slough of despond, writes the local paper. It is noticeable that the Mall, upon which so much public money and so much "engineering science" has lately been expended is the first road in Lahore to become a quagmire after rain, coachmen and pedestrians preferring in wet weather to make a detour to avoid it. The rain is very hard upon the cavalry at Muridki who were to have broken up their camps on Friday night. The drenching rain must, however, not only have made the ground almost impassible, but must have soaked the tents so as to make their removal a matter of the greatest difficulty, to say nothing of the immense inconvenience of the weather to men and horses.

THE Madras travelling public will, we feel sure, be delighted to hear, says the local *Mail*, that the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has given its consent to the introduction on its line of Pintsch's system of lighting railway trains with gas. This system has for some time past been at work on the G. I. P. Railway, and before introducing it on their line the Madras Railway authorities were anxious to see how the experiment succeeded on the northern line. Being satisfied that the system is a distinct success, they have ordered a complete set of gas-making and supplying plant, lamps, etc. The cost of the new installation will, it is said, amount to 1¾ lakhs of rupees, and there will be an additional charge of Rs. 25,000 for erecting and fitting up the apparatus and for the construction of a proper shed to receive it. The cost of the system is rather great at the start ; but it is said to be economical in the long run. There is no doubt that gas will add immensely to the comfort of travellers, who have for very many years sent up an unanimous cry for more light. It would be well if the South Indian Railway Company followed the good example of the Madras Railway and lit its carriages with gas ; but there is this to be said for the former line, that its lamps afford much more and better light than do those at present in use on the latter line.

THE Government are about to take measures for the promotion of mule breeding in the Shan States, where the conditions are favourable.

A HANDBOOK on Indian silk is being prepared by the Reporter on Economic Products for the Indian section of the Imperial Institute.

ON the 26th ult. Mr. MacLeod, the Sessions Judge of Benares, pronounced judgment in a case in which one Baldeo Narayan, the Sub-Postmaster of the Cholapur Village Post Office, in the Benares District, was charged with embezzlement of money on three different dates. The learned Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 on the first charge, 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on the second charge, and 5 years' rigorous imprisonment on the third charge. It was alleged that the accused had misappropriated about Rs. 800, but the amounts for which conviction was obtained aggregated only Rs. 75. There were fifteen cases still pending against the prisoner in the Court of the Joint Magistrate ; but the Sessions Judge has stopped further proceedings, considering the punishment now inflicted quite sufficient.

THE total number of deaths registered in the town of Calcutta during the week ending 21st January was 219, against 212 and 220 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 90. There were 7 deaths from cholera, against 12 and 11 in the two preceding weeks : the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 23. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were 5 deaths from tetanus, against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 78 and 27, respectively, against 74 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·4 per mille per annum, against 29·9, the mean of the last five years.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Two members of the Dehra Dun Fishing Association, residing in the Western Dun, caught the following mahseer at the junction of the Ason and Jumna on the 24th and 25th ult.—one 56lb., one 40lb., one 35lb., one 24lb., one 20lb., and another fish, about 20lb., was lost. That is not bad sport for two days ; the most extraordinary part is that the fish were caught while it was raining. We had almost continuous rain from 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, till 6 p. m. on Wednesday. The fish were all in splendid condition. The 56lb. took over an hour and a half to land. It was grand to see one sportsman legging it as hard as he could down the bank of the river, which is no child's play over those huge boulders.

SOME of the late Mr. C. J. Connell's friends are subscribing for a memorial to him, and it is proposed that a window and brass should be put up in the Cathedral at Allahabad and a brass in the Church at Bareilly ; and that, if the subscriptions admit of it, a scholarship bearing Mr. Connell's name should be instituted in the Colvin Free School. A subscription list has been circulated in Allahabad, and the proposals agreed to. The following gentlemen have been elected as members of a committee to carry out the wishes of the subscribers : The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, the Hon'ble J. R. Reid, Mr. Alan Cadell, Mr. Benett, and Mr. Conlan. The Allahabad Bank and its agencies will receive subscriptions.

AT a meeting of the Rangoon bar on Saturday, the following resolution was passed unanimously. "That this association do present to the Government of India their opinion that the Special Court of Lower Burma, as at present ordinarily constituted, violates a fundamental principal of British jurisprudence, inasmuch as the Judges thereof sit to hear appeals from their own decisions, that an immediate necessity exists for the establishment of an Appellate Court in Rangoon, constituted differently from the special Court and possessing all the powers of a High Court under the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, that such proposed Appellate Court could with great public advantage perform the duties now discharged by no less than five High Courts in Burma, namely in Lower Burma the High Court at Calcutta, the Special Court of Lower Burma, the Recorder of Rangoon, and the Judicial Commissioner for Lower Burma, and, in the Upper Province by the Judicial Commissioner for Upper Burma."

WITH regard to the negotiations which led to the Pekin Convention of 1886 some interesting information has reached us from an absolutely trustworthy source says the *Pioneer*. Not only was Lord Rosebery ready to send presents once in ten years, but he actually agreed to let China take over all the Shan States lying to the east of the Salween, to allow Chinese vessels to navigate the Irrawaddy on precisely the same footing as British vessels, and to permit the opening of a port to the north of Bhamo, which was to be a Chinese port. This agreement was actually signed and is now in existence, but fortunately it is superseded by an agreement which Mr. O'Conor shortly afterwards got signed in Pekin. In this all the preposterous claims to any share of Burmese territory were given up, and the delimitation of the frontier postponed in consideration of the British abandoning their then projected mission to Tibet, and undertaking to send a mission with presents once in ten years from Burma to Pekin.

WITH regard to the delimitation of the Burma-Chinese frontier says a contemporary the recent suspension of negotiations was due to a demand by China that the British troops should evacuate Sadon. This demand had been made by the Chinese before the delimitation negociations began at all, but they repeated it as a preliminary to entering on negotiations. After some delay it was agreed that the negotiations should proceed, the demand regarding Sadon remaining on record. The position the Chinese take is somewhat this. They admit Britain's right to all territory that belonged to the Kings of Burma, but insist that all outside that is open to negotiation between both countries, whether Britain has in the meantime occupied it or not. They say the fact that for seven years past British troops and exploring parties have been pushing beyond Burmese territory, does not enlarge the rights of Great Britain in these regions, and they insist that all territory which was not distinctly under Burmese Kings must be divided between Great Britain and China. Practically they have given up their claim to a share of Burma, but demand a share in the tracts of the "No man's Land" we have conquered beyond it.

THE Mysore Government has issued instructions that the system which has been in force in some districts of levying octroi duty on excisable articles from time to time as the articles are sold by the importers, instead of at the time of importation, is to be discontinued, and the imports levied as soon as the articles are imported for consumption, except in the case of imports that are intended for export, where bulk is not broken when they leave Municipal limits.

IT is reported that our levies at Bayarzai in the Gomal were a little while ago threatened by the Amir's men and ordered away from the place ; but so far nothing further has taken place, except that the Amir's men are said to have pitched a camp in very close proximity to ours.

A VALUABLE collection of manuscripts of Richard Wagner, made by a certain Herr Oesterlein, of Vienna, was lately in danger of being sold to America, to the detriment of German research concerning the *maestro* in question. This peril has now been averted by a certain Dr. Gotze, who has, in the name of the German Wagner Society bought the whole collection as it stood on the 1st of June last for eighty-five thousand marks, ten thousand being paid down as a deposit at once. The remainder has to be paid by the 1st of April, 1895, and five thousand marks more if the Society pleases to buy the additions which may be made in the meantime.

WITH reference to the decision of Government to finally abandon Mangalore as a Military Station, the Commander-in-Chief recently proposed to move the Wing of the 7th M.I., from that station to Belgaum by route march on the 25th February in order to avoid the very hot weather and the ensuing South-West monsoon. H. E. Sir James Dormer considered that on grounds of discipline, &c., the Wing should not be retained at Mangalore longer than might be absolutely necessary, and he pointed out that if not moved before the setting in of the next South-West monsoon it would have passed no less than four monsoons at a station, the climate of which is not only most depressing in its effects on both men and officers, but very detrimental to equipment, &c.

A MOST audacious jewel robbery was perpetrated in the Strand at half-past six on Friday evening (6th ult.), at the shop of an association of diamond merchants. Two men contrived to remove from the door of the shop a heavy case, containing jewellery to the value of £500. They got off in a cab unobserved, except by a little street Arab, whom they bribed by sixpence. Some hours later the empty jewel case was found in St. Pancras. The police are hopeful of an early capture.

ACCORDING to advices from New Zealand considerable excitement is being caused in Otago by the discovery of what is believed to be a very rich reef of gold at the Wilson's River Goldfields, near Preservation Inlet. The reef was discovered by accident. A tree which was felled struck across another tree, uprooting it and exposing the outcrop of the reef. The news soon spread and though it was night and the locality very dangerous, the line of reef was soon rushed, and men, with bottles for lanterns, were busily engaged in pegging off claims. Specimens taken from the reef were very rich in appearance. The reef is about 10ft. thick, and is found on both sides of the river. The country, however, is heavily timbered, and prospecting is difficult.

IT is reported from Odessa that several large new cargoes of raw cotton, grown in Russian Central Asia are to be shipped at Odessa for Dantzic and other ports in Germany. The Russians are sanguine that the future will see a vigorous development of this new branch of trade. Should their hopes be realised, the raw cotton would hereafter be sent by rail, river, and canal *via* Odessa and Warsaw, so as to avoid the long voyage round Europe. In competent quarters in Berlin, however, the *Standard* correspondent says, the hopes of the Russians, are regarded as at present illusory. The quality of the cotton from Russian Asia is inferior. Still, it is reported that the quantity shipped to north Germany has, so far, amounted to about ten thousand bales.

A CORRESPONDENT writes : I fear that the identity of the old "Black Jack" public-house in Portsmouth-street, about to be demolished, with the "hostelry" to which Sam Weller escorted his master is somewhat doubtful. Dickens called the latter famous rendezvous of lawyers' clerks "The Magpie and Stump," and gave a very minute description of its exterior, which certainly does not convey any idea of "The Black Jack." Besides this he describes the locale as "closely approximating to the back of New Inn," which the site of the "Black Jack" is not. Still "The Magpie and Stump" may have been "The Black Jack" disguised by some fanciful touches. Anyway it was a house of many curious traditions, as will be seen on referring to the late Mr. Diprose's history of St. Clement Danes. Some one may perhaps ask—What is a Black Jack ?—once a favourite ale-house sign. "Black Jack" was simply an affectionate nick-name bestowed on a large flagon made of leather, stitched crosswise, which was to be seen in most taverns before glazed earthen vessels were in use. It was a cheap substitute for a metal jug, and was rendered liquor-tight by coating the inside carefully with pitch. It is by the way a curious survival in language that we talk still of a "pitcher"—though this now denotes an earthen jug. Of course a "Black Jack" was so called, in the first place, because it was black. But why "Jack" ? As our lexicographers have hazarded the "wide solution" that it was because this object was "shaped like a jack-boot"—which unfortunately for them it was not—it may be worth noting that "a Jack" was, of old, a familiar expression for a serving boy. Thus in Beaumont and Fletcher's tragedy of "The Bloody Brother," Act II., Scene 2, "I'm dry still, give me the Jack, boy." It is easy to see from these associations how by metonomy "Jack" might come to be applied indifferently to the tavern boy and the tavern vessel. The terms "waiter" and "server," meaning such a tray or salver as that on which waiters and servers were accustomed to bring food to table, afford exactly analogous instances.

ONE incidental effect of the suppressing of the guessing competitions lately in vogue will be to stop the largely increased demand which had sprung up for Roget's "Thesaurus." Messrs. Longmans, the publishers of that useful work, found the sale of the book, which is ordinarily a steady one, with little or no fluctuation, went up all of a sudden with a bound. The reason must be obvious to all who are acquainted with the book. In it words are arranged in groups, so that ideas that have any sort of connection with each other are grouped together. As a rule of course it is used by authors and translators for seizing a word which has been floating about in the mind, but which somehow will escape, although words that are almost synonymous may readily occur. With such a help as this it was tolerably easy—given a certain number of guesses—for missing word competitors to hit upon every word that could reasonably be supposed to finish an incomplete sentence.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee presiding. Those also present were :—Col. Wilson, Principal R. G. Oxenham, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Dr. Accacio Viegas, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and Messrs. K. M. Shroff, A. M. Dhurumsey, Hurkissondass Narrotumdass, and K. N. Kabraji.

AN EXCESS CHARGE FOR A CASKET.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 23241, dated 26th January, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter No. 3552, dated 25th idem, from the Chief Accountant, and requesting that the charge of Rs. 2,500 on account of a casket, supplied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., in connection with the Tansa opening ceremony, be included in the Tansa revised estimates.

Dr. Viegas said he would like to know whether this charge could well be included in the Tansa revised list. He believed this was a sum, which was in excess of the amount sanctioned by the Corporation in connection with the inauguration of the Tansa Water-Works. He certainly took exception to this amount being included in the Tansa revised estimates. So far as he understood the Tansa revised estimates ought to include only those charges, which could only be properly set down as incurred in connection with the Tansa Water-Works, and not any charges that might have been incurred in connection with the ceremony. The Corporation had sanctioned a special grant for that ceremony, and he did not think the present cost of Rs. 2,500 could well be included in the revised estimates.

The Chairman : The whole of that amount will go in the revised estimates. The Corporation sanctioned the amount from the cash balance to be adjusted in the loans.

Dr. Viegas, continuing, said even if the amount sanctioned by the Corporation was to be adjusted to the loans the present amount ought not to be included unless it was passed as an excess on the inauguration ceremony.

Mr. Hurkissondass : It must go somewhere.

Dr. Viegas said he failed to see how the amount sanctioned by the Corporation could have been exceeded by such a large sum.

The Chairman : That is, no doubt, a fair objection.

Dr. Viegas : And that is why I object to the inclusion of this item.

Professor Oxenham to the President : Can you inform the Committee exactly in what form the Corporation voted the grant in the opening ceremony ?

The Chairman then read the resolution upon the subject.

Colonel Wilson observed that it seemed to him the present excess of Rs. 2,500 ought to be included in the revised estimates.

Mr. Kabraji : Should we not refer it to the Corporation?

Mr. Shroff : The Corporation might raise the question why the estimates were exceeded.

Mr. Yajnik : The question is at present one of adjustment.

Mr. Kabraji expressed his regret the estimate was exceeded. He had all along thought that the amount of Rs. 20,000, which the Corporation had sanctioned would not likely be exceeded. But after passing that liberal grant he was sorry to see now that sum was not sufficient, and that the sanction of the Standing Committee was again required for another large excess which had been incurred.

The Municipal Commissioner : As a matter of fact it would have been useless to refer the matter to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Kabraji : Is this simply the cost value of the casket, or an excess of the cost value ?

The Municipal Commissioner : It is simply the cost value.

It was finally decided to refer the matter to the sub-committee appointed by the Standing Committee for report, and to ask the Commissioner to furnish the committee with details of the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 on the ceremony of opening the Tansa Works.

AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO LOCAL INDUSTRY.

The Committee considered letter No. 23553, dated 30th January, 1893, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Moosabhai Adamji and Son, the lowest of the three tenders received for the supply of stationery during 1893-94, at schedule rates. Reporting that one Mr. Hasan M. Khetsey has offered to supply blue, black, and red ink prepared by himself at annas 8 and annas 6 respectively per imperial quart and pint. Stating that these rates are less than those charged for Stephen's ink, and that it is intended to give the new ink a trial during the ensuing year.

The tender was accepted.

DAMAGE BY A DRAINAGE CONTRACTOR.

Consideration was next given to letter No. 23599, dated 30th January, 1893, from the Commissioner, reporting on the petition of Mr. Sittaram Luxman regarding the damage done by him as drainage contractor to a building, at Haines Road, Agripada House Connection District. Stating that the solicitors advise that the Municipality are under no sort of liability either for damages or costs in this case.

The Committee resolved to forward to the petitioner letter, dated 30th ultimo, from the Commissioner, and accompaniments thereto, and to remark that the Municipal solicitors advised that the Corporation were under no sort of liability either for damages or costs in the case. The Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in his decision distinctly held that sufficient care and precaution were not taken by the contractor in carrying out the drainage works alongside the plaintiff's premises, and that the result was that the plaintiff's house was undermined, its foundations slipped, and the walls cracked, and it became unsafe and ruinous. The solicitors added that this finding appeared to be amply sufficient justification for charging all damages and expenses incurred by the Municipality to the contractor's account.

AN ARTWARE SELECTION.

The Committee accorded their sanction to the purchase of a Travancore silver tea-set from Mr. Nagindas Tribhovandas for Rs. 510-15-0 for the artware collection of Victoria and Albert Museum. The amount to be met out of the grant for collection of artware.

ANOTHER METHOD FOR ROAD-WATERING.

The Committee sanctioned the purchase from Messrs. Walsh, Lovett & Co. of 10 Morris' copper branch pipes, at Rs. 18 each, and 10 Morris' double outlet copper stand-pipes at Rs. 68 each, for watering the roads with Merryweather's patent hose. The cost, Rs.860, to be met out of section 6, road-watering, Engineer's budget.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE COLABA CAUSEWAY RESIDENTS.

The Committee considered the following letter No. 22733, dated 19th January, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding a petition addressed to the President, which was placed in the Commissioner's hands on the 5th idem, by a deputation of residents on Colaba Causeway, on the subject of the want of means for carrying off the sullage water from the cesspools of houses in that locality.

Bombay, 19th January, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward a petition addressed to the President, which was placed in my hands, on the 5th instant, by a deputation of residents on Colaba Causeway. The petitioners are mistaken in saying that the district is sewered by only nine cesspool carts. The correct number is eleven. But no number of cesspool carts can altogether obviate the cause of complaint or be trusted to serve an area of any extent which is fully populated. The stirring up of cesspools when they are emptied, the splashing out upon the ground of part of the contents of buckets, and the failure to completely remove the cesspool matter are, except the last, inseparable from a cesspool system. The last grievance might be remedied by the use of a pump, and this has been tried, but not with good results. It was found that the labour required was great, and the process slow. I cannot recommend the temporary remedy of a large iron tank, which the memorialists propose as I do not think the expense would be justified in view of the probable early sanction to the sewerage of the district. But I do most strongly urge upon the Corporation the vital necessity of according this sanction at the earliest possible date. Both the Port Trust and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company have appealed to Government to use their power under Section 245 of the Act, to close the drain outfall, south of the Gun Carriage Basin, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway have just given me notice of an action in the High Court to obtain an injunction against the Municipality with regard to the same drain. There does not appear to me to be now any valid reason remaining for delaying the commencement of the sewerage works. I have recommended the adoption of the Shone system, and the estimates and plans on that system have been for some time before the Corporation, and only need to be sanctioned. I have heard that Mr. Ault, of the firm of Shone and Ault, is on his way to Karachi with reference to the sewerage of that town. I should be glad if his firm would undertake the sewerage of Colaba, provided they could do so within Engineer's estimates, and Mr. Ault may, perhaps, think it worth his while to come to Bombay to enquire into the matter. But I would not with this view advocate a single month's further delay in the commencement of a project, which is, on all hands, and for so many reasons, so urgently demanded.—I have, &c.,

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner.

The Committee quite agreed with the Commissioner's views, and resolved to forward his letter to the Corporation.

ANOTHER DEPOSIT FOR TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 23210, dated 26th January, 1893, from the Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the resolution of the Committee, No. 14002, dated 16th March, 1892, copy of Government resolution No. 223, General Department, dated 23rd January last, on the subject of the acquisition of 185¼ acres of land at Chimbur for the deposit of town sweepings.

The Committee determined to forward the memorandum to the Corporation, and in the meantime the Commissioner was requested to ascertain from Government whether they would consent to lease the land to the Municipality for a term of fifty years with a proviso giving to the Corporation the option of terminating the lease on six months' notice on the expiration of each successive period of ten years.

Some further business was attended to, after which the meeting separated.

BOMBAY TOBACCO LICENSES.

THE following memorial has been addressed to Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay :—

Esteemed Sir,—We are given to understand that the continuance or issue of the renewals of licenses to the heirs or next of kin of some of the holders of the licenses for the retail sale of tobacco in Bombay, who have lately died, was *at first* absolutely refused, and *afterwards*, on personal representation, made conditional upon the execution and delivery by such heirs or next of kin of a written declaration, in the form hereto annexed and marked B to the effect (1) that the holder has "no *proprietorship* in the license, and that its *ownership* rests solely with Government;" (2) that the "licensees are not hereditary, but *tenable* only for a year during their *currency*," and are renewable every year even to the "same licensee at the discretion of the Collector;" and (3) that in the event of the holder's death his "heir or heirs or any relatives have no claim or right to the license now given by the Collector." It is morever, likely, as the terms of the declaration would seem clearly to imply, that every holder of a fresh or renewed license in future will be required to make the same declaration before the issue of such license to him.

2. Considering the question, therefore, as one affecting the interests of us all, we, the undersigned, as the general body of the license-holders, beg respectfully to approach you with this our humble protest, in the earnest and confident hopes of securing prompt redress at your kind hands, and saving ourselves the necessity of proceeding on the subject to higher authorities.

3. Of the three statements in the required declaration, hereinbefore in the first para quoted, the first, so far as the language used can render it intelligible, would seem to be manifestly wrong, because it declares that the holders (who, *as the grantees*, must necessarily be the proprietors of the licenses) have "no proprietorship" in the licenses, and that their "ownership rests solely with Government" who, having in fact *granted* the licenses themselves could not be the *grantees* or owners of such licenses. Both the second and third statements—namely, that "the licenses are '*not*' hereditary," and that the "heirs or relatives" of a deceased license-holder shall "have *no* claim or right to the licenses"—would seem to signify that the licenses are concurrent, in point of duration, with the lives of the license-holders. While the latter part of the second statement—namely, that the licenses are *tenable* only for "a year during their '*currency*'"—would seem to admit (if the "currency" of licenses and the time during which they are "tenable," are capable of any such distinction as appears to have been made, but which, we confess, we have been unable to comprehend) that the "currency" of licenses is of a longer duration than a year ; and the concluding part of such statement—namely, that "the licenses are renewable every year even to the same licensee 'at the discretion' of the Collector"—clearly indicates how anxiously it is sought to destroy the rights of the license-holders, and to make the renewals even of uninfringed licenses entirely dependent upon the will of the Collector for the time being.

4. Although we might well claim to be excused for declining to execute a declaration containing such inaccurate and inconsistent statements, we would beg respectfully to point out that the proposed declaration while it tends not in the least to add to the Government revenue or to the public benefit, is calculated altogether to destroy our long-conceded rights, which, for the sake of the good behaviour with which we have earned and the length of time for which we have enjoyed them, ought, in common justice, to be preserved to us by Government.

5. It has been the constant practice, ever since the introduction of the system of issuing licenses for the retail sale of tobacco in Bombay, to transfer or renew such licenses, upon the death of the licensees, to their heirs or next of kin ; and licenses which have been so transferred or renewed, can be now produced from among us of dates, more than half a century back.—A practice of such long duration, we humbly submit, ought to be permitted to prevail without any alteration or change, which neither the interests of Government nor the purposes of trade can legitimately require. Neither the Act nor the conditions in the licenses provide for the withdrawal or forfeiture of such licenses, except upon infringement by the licensees of any of the provisions of the Act or conditions of the licenses ; and, in the face of this fact, it must look to you, Sir, extremely unfair that the death of a licensee, an act of God beyond the control of man, should be made a crime, as it would be if, resulting in the loss of the license, which, probably, in most cases, may be the only property left by the dying licensee to his heirs or relatives.—The sad melancholy into which the death of a licensee may plunge his relatives may be better imagined than described when it is considered that, under the proposed change in the system, the doors of his shop must for ever be sealed the moment the licensee dies—an act which must, more or less, lead his creditors to immediate demands for payment, his debtors to the evasion of payment of their dues to him, and his stock in trade to rot and waste, unlikely to realize any fair proportion of its cost. The long prevailing practice has made it our right, and upon our death the right of our heirs, not to be deprived of our licenses except upon infringement of the law or the licenses ; and we feel convinced that this right is fully confirmed by the proposed declaration, which, however, inaccurate and inconsistent in its statement, does seek to make us forego the right we possess and are on the part of Government believed to possess.—If we are supposed to be mistaken in our rights, we are at a loss to understand what reason there can be for forcing us to subscribe to a declaration purporting, no doubt, to curtail our rights.—We are aware that fresh licenses have been issued to us from year to year, but that is done not because the old licenses have expired ; but simply for the purpose of levying the license-fee becoming due from year to year.—Whether we are right or wrong in our notions as to the duration of our licenses, a practice so far back established and so long continued, must, for a change, as you will be pleased to yield, need some good reasons in the interests of the trade or of the public ; but no such reason can be found to exist, since the fees payable to Government and the penalties for infringement of the licenses, are just the same, whether the Licenses are granted to the same licensees or their heirs, or to outsiders—while the power of cancellation, for reason or no reason, given to the Collector, must, truly speaking, clothe the subordinates, upon whose reports the Collector must necessarily act in the matter, with the power to favor or disfavour the old licensees.—We feel sure, under the circumstances, that in the entire absence of any manifest reason, the proposed change will not meet with the approval of a gentleman of your high judgment and vast experience, desirous, as you have always been, of promoting the interests of the trade and the well-being of the dealers.

6. We are very much afflicted to learn that the shops of the deceased licensees, whose heirs or relatives have not executed the required declaration have, since Monday last, the 30th instant, been entirely closed by the orders of the Assistant Collector in charge of tobacco—a course which must necessarily inflict irretrievable losses upon the estates of such deceased persons. And we earnestly implore of you to direct that the shops may be opened and restored to business, at any rate, pending your inquiry and final decision, as to our prayer hereinafter appearing.

7. We cannot help referring hereto to the great distinction which has been drawn between the dealers of country and foreign tobacco. While we, who deal in country tobacco, have been subjected, by the terms of our licenses to the hardest possible conditions the dealers in foreign tobacco, by the terms of their licenses, are indulged comparatively with great laxity. In proof of the truth of our present statement we cannot do better than submitting, as we do, copies of the form of the licenses we hold (hereto annexed marked C) and of the form of the licenses the dealers in foreign tobacco hold (also hereto annexed marked D). And although we quietly submit to all the stringent conditions which from time to time have been imposed upon us, we feel it our greater misfortune to be dealing in the trade of country tobacco, which now again is sought to be imposed with a condition rendering us liable to be deprived of our licenses without any reason at all—a liability so harsh and unjust that we confidently trust we shall not have to make any effort to be relieved of the same at your just and merciful hands. If the matter is referred for inquiry to those officers who actually supervise, and are therefore intimately acquainted with our mode of dealing in the business, we have no doubt that our

grievances herein submitted will be confirmed and their redress commended to your favorable notice.

8. Under the above circumstances, we humbly pray that after taking the several matters hereinbefore urged into due consideration, you will be pleased to direct that the condition of executing the required declaration, now made preliminary to the issue of renewed licenses, may altogether be dispensed with, and that the system which has hitherto prevailed of granting licenses unconditionally to the licensees, if living, or to their heirs, if dead, may be continued to be adopted and followed without any alteration or change therein.

CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

NEW SCHEME OF REORGANISATION.

SATURDAY'S *Gazette* contains a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, dated 19th July 1892, on the question of the appointment and pay of Cantonment Magistrates. After noticing the changes made in 1887 it is remarked that the new rules were found to work unsatisfactorily. The Commander-in-Chief suggested that they should be accounted, and Local Governments were addressed on the subject. The Despatch goes on to say :—

The replies are briefly to the following effect. The Government of Madras are in favour of the removal of the limitation imposed by the orders of 1887, and consider that in the matter of reversion to military duty, Cantonment Magistrates should be placed on exactly the same footing as other military officers in civil employ. The Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh propose a ten years' limit, the former suggesting that an officer who does not revert after ten years should be treated as permanently in civil employ. The Chief Commissioner of Burma suggests that the Local Government should have the option at the end of five years of sending a Cantonment Magistrate back to military duty or of retaining him permanently in civil employ. The Bombay Government recommend that the continuance of the appointment should be considered at the end of every five years. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces suggests the formation of an "Army Judicial Department," from which both the Cantonment Magistracies and the Judge Advocate-General's Department could be recruited. The Punjab Government propose that all Cantonment Magistrates should be placed on one graded list for the whole of the Bengal Presidency, the pay of the grades ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,300, and officers being eligible for promotion from grade to grade and liable to transfer from one province to another.

Although the remedies proposed are various, there is a consensus of opinion against the present system, which involves the appointment of inexperienced Cantonment Magistrates who, even if they prove successful in their appointments, have to revert to military duty just at the time when they become most useful.

We are accordingly of opinion that the system provisionally introduced in 1887 should be abandoned, and that it is advisable to revert to the system which was in force before 1887, but with this essential difference, that whereas the highest pay of a Cantonment Magistrate under that system (Rs. 1,000) was hardly sufficient to induce competent officers to adopt this line of employment permanently, the pay of the higher grades should now be so regulated as to make the appointments sufficiently attractive as a career. This result will, in our opinion, be further aided by giving preference for appointment to the Judge Advocate-General's Department to Cantonment Magistrates who qualify themselves for it. We propose that appointments in that Department should be reserved preferentially (though not exclusively) for qualified Cantonment Magistrates, the candidates being required to pass the prescribed examinations for the Department and to be attached to the Judge Advocate-General's Office for a period of three months' probation so as to secure some knowledge of English Law and Procedure.

As regards the rates of pay, we propose that allowances on the scale given below in addition to Staff Corps pay of rank be sanctioned for Cantonment Magistrates :—

	Rs.
On first appointment	200
On passing the departmental lower standard examination	250
On passing the departmental higher standard	300
After five years' substantive service as Cantonment Magistrate	400
After ten years' substantive service as Cantonment Magistrate	500

Under these proposals the salary of Cantonment Magistrates will range from Rs. 425-12 to Rs. 1,327-14 a month : a subaltern will receive something more than his regimental emoluments ; the superior rates of allowances are sufficiently high to induce an officer who finds the work of Cantonment Magistrate suitable to him to adopt that line as a career and the Officers concerned will enjoy the prospect of a continuous increase of salary.

We recommend that the whole emoluments of an officer holding a Cantonment Magistracy under the new system be treated as salary.

To guard against the retention of unsuitable officers in civil employ we propose that an officer holding a Cantonment Magistracy should be able to exercise the option of reverting to military duty, on giving reasonable notice, at any time up to five years from the date of his first appointment and thereafter up to ten years with the approval of the Local Government and of the Commander-in-Chief. After ten years he will no longer be eligible for return to military duty, unless selected for an appointment in the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Government of India will, however, as in the case of military members of Commissions in non-regulation provinces and commissioned medical officers in civil employ, retain the power of directing an inefficient officer's reversion to military duty at any time.

In recommending this scheme for your Lordship's sanction we may observe that it is not possible at present to estimate the financial effect of our proposals. The Cantonment Magistracies which will be affected by the measure are about 36 in number. In the event of the scheme being sanctioned by your Lordship, it is our intention to consider separately the question of grouping the Cantonments in order that the higher grade officers may, as far as possible, be placed in charge of the more important stations, and of arranging a system of transfer from one Cantonment to another, irrespective of provinces, when this is found desirable in the interests of the public service. We also propose on receipt of your sanction to give each existing Cantonment Magistrate, whether serving under the rules of 1887 or those previously in force, an option once for all of electing the new scale or continuing to serve under his present terms.

The Secretary of State, in replying to this Despatch, accepts all the proposals made, and requests that he may be furnished with a report as soon as the financial effect of the new scheme has been ascertained.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT E. H. WARNER, Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed to the Army Service Corps, on probation.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonels C. H. St. Paul and N. G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brigade.

THE following postings have been ordered :—To 1st Battalion.—Captain J. MacN Walter, Devonshire Regiment. To 2nd Battalions—Major W. Seton, Leinster Regiment, Lieutenant J. H. Hall, Middlesex Regiment, Lieutenants P. L. Gower and M. P. Phelps, Derbyshire Regiment.

THE undermetioned have leave of absence out of India on private affairs :—Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. McNeale, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; Lieutenant F. P. S. Dunsford, 2nd Bengal Infantry ; Lieutenant W. H. W. Steward, Rifle Brigade ; Captain D. G. L. Shaw, 1st Punjab Cavalry ; and Lieutenant R. Byron, King's Royal Rifle Corps, for 12 months. Lieutenant G. H. Ledward, Border Regiment, for 3 months. Major C. G. Brind, Border Regiment, for 201 days. Captain L. H. Caird, Border Regiment, for 155 days. Major C. E. Thomson, Derbyshire Regiment, pending retirement.

ARCHBISHOP MACLAGAN, in a pastoral to the clergy of his diocese, recounts the labours of the year, and claims to have visited parishes in the Archdiocese of York hitherto untrod within living memory by archiepiscopal foot. He has preached from 220 pulpits, held no fewer than 150 confirmations, and laid hands on 13,000 confirmees. The latter figures are (says the *Daily Telegraph*) remarkable, inasmuch as they show an increase of more than one-half upon the record of any previous year. This may be explained, however, by the reduction of the minimum age to twelve years.

IN CASES OF NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in the spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy.—Rs. 3 and 7.—MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE MURIDKI CAMP.

LORD ROBERTS' SPEECH.

AT the conclusion of the parade at the close of the Muridki Camp all officers dismounted, and formed three sides of a square in front of Lord Roberts who addressed them in the following words :—

"General Luck, Officers of the British and Native Cavalry—When addressing the Cavalry at the conclusion of the Aligarh manœuvres about a year ago, I did not expect to attend another Cavalry Camp of Exercise in this country. My pleasure is, therefore, all the greater at being able to be present during the recent manœuvres, especially as there are certain points connected with the duties of Cavalry in the field which have been again impressed upon me during this Camp, and which I now propose to bring once more to your notice."

"You are, of course, aware that the duties of Cavalry on field service are of a very varied nature. First if detailed to work by single regiments or smaller detachments, with infantry brigades or divisions, it has to supply outposts, to act as escort to the Artillery, and speaking generally, to facilitate, guard, and support the movements of the force to which it is attached. Secondly, when formed into independent brigades or divisions, with a due proportion of Horse Artillery, one of its principal duties is that of reconnaissance ; and by this I mean its dispersion well in front of the less mobile part of the force, of which it thus becomes the eye, the ear, and the screen from hostile observation. Its other principal duty is to be prepared, when the main bodies come within striking distance of each other, to seize such fleeting opportunities as may occur for combined tactical action, either against its own arm or against other arms, to cover the retirement of the Infantry and Artillery of its own side, should they be forced back, or, in the event of the attack succeeding, to break up the enemy's formations and render the victory a decisive one by a rapid and prolonged pursuit.

"To perform these varied duties efficiently, the first requirement is mobility, and this can only be ensured by proper stable management, by the horses being kept in good, hard condition, and by their being spared unnecessary fatigue during the progress of a campaign. Some of you will probably remember my drawing the attention of Cavalry and Artillery officers to the vital importance of saving troop horses as much as possible. In a General Order, dated 2nd June, 1886, I gave as an instance of what horses can do, under exceptionally trying circumstances, if their strength is carefully husbanded, extracts from a memorandum by that distinguished officer, the late Colonel P. H. S. Barrow, who commanded the 19th Hussars during the campaign on the Nile for the relief of Khartoum. These extracts are most instructive, and I commend them to the notice of every Cavalry officer ; the gist of them is that troop horses should never be mounted for a moment longer than is actually necessary. Another important matter is that officers and men should be good horsemen, and thoroughly trained not only in the use of the sword and lance, but in musketry and in dismounted as well as mounted drill. In fact, to be an accomplished horseman as well as a careful horsemaster, and to excel in drill, and in the use of his weapons, should be the aim of every Cavalry soldier—an aim, which, believe me, cannot be attained without prolonged labour and constant practice. As to your general system of instruction, it should, I think, be such as to develop a bold initiative, to quicken individual intelligence, and encourage self-reliance, by throwing as much responsibility as possible on individuals of all ranks, and impressing upon them the necessity for taking immediate advantge of opportunities which may quickly pass away. It is only by means of such instruction that Cavalry can be fitted to perform the duties of advanced reconnaissance, without needing the assistance of the other arms, except what the Horse Artillery may occasionally afford, or that it can be relied upon to seize and retain important tactical points until the Infantry comes up, and that in a fairly productive country, it can support itself during its advance almost, if not entirely, without help from the Commissariat.

"The employment of Cavalry in combined tactical formations, involving a thorough knowledge of the use and relative positions of the front line, the supporting line and the reserve, can only be learnt by brigade and divisional manœuvres. These are in many respects extremely valuable, not only as teaching Commanding and Staff officers how to handle large bodies of troops, and as improving the troops themselves in the mobility, flexibility, and coherence of their movements, but as tending to raise the cavalry arm to a uniformly high standard of excellence by encouraging a friendly rivalry between the several regiments assembled at a camp of exercise. Let me then urge upon all ranks the necessity for thoroughly mastering, in peace time, the multifarious duties connected with outpost, reconnaissance, and combined tactical action, when in contact with the enemy, an intimate knowledge of these details being absolutely essential to success in war.

"Time does not permit me, nor is it necessary to dwell on these points, for I know that many whom I am addressing have given and will continue to give them, their earnest consideration. I will only add a few remarks on a subject which is most congenial to me, and that is the present very satisfactory state of the Cavalry in India. I have been constantly associated with the mounted branches of the British service both in the field, and in quarters, for upwards of 40 years, and the experience thus gained ought to give weight to my testimony to the unprecedently high standard which the British Cavalry throughout India has reached at the present time.

"I can speak with equal confidence of the Native Cavalry. Shortly after I took up my present command, I represented to the Government of India the necessity which, in my opinion, existed for the appointment of an Inspector-General of Cavalry, one of whose principal duties would be to develop, to the best of his ability, the fighting strength of our Native Cavalry. It was a great satisfaction to me, gentlemen, that my proposal was favourably received, and it is a still greater satisfaction to me to find that the result has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. Although I recognise that this gratifying result is due in a very large measure to the soldier-like spirit which animates all ranks of that grand service—the Native Cavalry—I am glad to have this opportunity of bearing public testimony to the valuable services rendered to the Cavalry branch in general by Major-General Luck, during his tenure of the responsible post of Inspector-General of Cavalry in India. I regret to think that General Luck will vacate his appointment next March, but for several years to come the Cavalry in India will reap the advantages of the many solid reforms which its first Inspector General has introduced, and I am sanguine that his successor will follow in his footsteps.

"I cannot conclude without expressing my gratification at the soldier-like appearance of the various corps of Imperial Service Cavalry which have come from some of the leading Punjab States to take part in this Camp of Exercise. They are of good material, they are well equipped, and fairly well mounted. The satisfactory state of efficiency they have attained during the comparatively short time they have been under instruction is due not only to the loyal spirit in which each State has vied with its neighbour to contribute its share towards the defence of the Indian Empire, but also to the tact and professional abilities of the British officers whose services have been lent to the various States by the Government of India, and to these officers I would offer my hearty congratulations on the success which has attended their efforts.

"General Luck, I will ask you to accept yourself and to convey to all ranks of the force assembled at Muridki my personal thanks for the manner in which the recent manœuvres have been conducted. Notwithstanding the heavy rain and the hard work of the last few days, the troops have turned out for this final review as I like to see soldiers turn out—clean and smart, themselves, with their horses in good condition, and with their saddlery and equipment in good order.

"It is pleasant to me, to see around me, at this, the last Cavalry Camp of Exercise I shall have the privilege of attending in India, so many well-known and valued comrades, Native as well as British, among them being some who have been with me on active service in former years. I now bid you all farewell, and in doing so, I would add I am confident that the Cavalry in India will gain for itself a glorious reputation in any campaign in which it may be called upon to serve."

THE unusual sight of a couple of free bars was witnessed in Leith the other day. Two of them on the Shore announced a free bar from nine till twelve o'clock for their "regular customers," but soon their premises were besieged, not only with "regular customers," but by persons who had never been inside the door, asking for glasses of whisky. It even became known in the Grass-market, Edinburgh, that there were free "drinks" to be got in Leith, and quite a large number found their way down to the Shore. By half-past eleven o'clock they were so crowded with people that the aid of the police had to be called in to put them out, and the houses were then closed for the day.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

ADDRESS BY LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE Annual Convocation of the University of Calcutta took place on Saturday in the Senate Hall, his Excellency the Chancellor presiding. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, a large number of ladies being present.

His Excellency, who was received with applause, then rose and spoke as follows :—

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is the fifth occasion upon which I have had the pleasure of meeting the members of the University in Convocation, and I hope you will regard it as some evidence of the interest which I take in your affairs that I should never have allowed any other engagement to stand in the way of that which I am now fulfilling. (Applause.)

I will, in accordance with my custom, refer very briefly to one or two matters in which, as your Chancellor, I have been specially concerned during the last 12 months.

I think you will, in the first place, expect me to make some acknowledgment of the services which have been rendered to this University by Mr. Justice Guru Dass Banerjea, who has lately resigned the Vice-Chancellorship. (Applause.) Himself a member of the University, he has shown himself thoroughly able to understand its wants. During his three years' tenure, he has discharged, with much tact and ability, the difficult duties of his office, and has succeeded in winning for himself the respect of all those with whom he has been brought into contact. (Applause.)

The University is fortunate in obtaining as Mr. Justice Banarjea's successor, the learned gentleman who now occupies the Vice-Chancellor's chair. (Applause.) There is a Latin saying which we Englishmen are fond of quoting, *uno avulso, non deficit altar*, which I might translate freely by saying that the High Court has given us another Vice-Chancellor in all respects likely to fulfil worthily the duties of his high office. (Applause) I believe I am right in saying that, if Mr Justice Pigot's appointment has been criticised, it has been solely on the ground that he, like both his predecessors, has been a member of the High Court, and that it was time we looked elsewhere. Well, gentlemen, I should be sorry to admit that we could not find a Vice-Chancellor outside the High Court, but I venture to think that it is extremely fortunate that we are able to look to that eminent body as a frequent source of supply. The Judges of the High Court occupy a position of great dignity and independence. They bring with them a knowledge of the distinguished profession, which a large number of students of this University are always likely to follow, and I think we may add to these qualifications another, namely, that at a time when the officials of the Executive Government are absent from Calcutta, and are commonly, but most erroneously, believed to be leading a life of careless ease at remote hill stations, the High Court Judges are to be found at their posts within this city, and are consequently able to attend continuously to the business of the University. I am sure we are, all of us, grateful to Mr. Justice Pigot for having accepted an office which, as we well know, is far from being a sinecure. (Applause.)

I have, on these occasions, more than once said a few words to you with regard to the election of Fellows of the University. It has, as you are aware, been my object gradually to reduce the number of the Senate and to avoid conferring Fellowships upon gentlemen unconnected with this Province, or otherwise unlikely to take a useful part in the affairs of the University. In pursuance of this object, we have, during the past four years, only filled up a portion of the vacancies which arose. At the end of last year there were 14 vacancies, and of these only nine have been filled up.

Then you will remember that, ever since 1889, I have asked the Graduates of the University to assist me in selecting some of the new Fellows. During the last three years two Fellows per annum have been appointed on the recommendation of the Graduates. On the present occasion the number has been increased to three, and this has provided an opportunity for allowing the Graduates to elect, for the first time, a member of the Medical Faculty. I am glad to say that I have been assured by the Vice-Chancellor that the three gentlemen who have been elected are likely to fulfil, in respect of their character and qualifications, the expectations with which I resorted to this mode of selection for filling up a portion of the vacancies in the Senate.

This leads me to mention that during the past year I have had a good deal of correspondence with gentlemen interested in this matter, both upon the subject of the qualifications of candidates for election, and also as to the qualifications of those members of the University by whom the Fellows are elected under this new arrangement. It was represented to me, and I think with good reason, that, under the rules in force, some gentlemen, in all respects deserving of the honour of a Fellowship, were not eligible for it, and that the rule which restricted the franchise to M. A.'s, or the holders of equivalent, or higher degrees, operated hardly with regard to some of the senior B. A.'s, who had graduated before 1867. We have introduced certain changes in order to extend the qualification in each case. Under the present rules, candidates for election must be (1) in the Faculty of Arts, M.A.'s, or B.A.'s, who graduated before 1867 ; (2) in the Faculty of Law, holders of the D. L. degree ; (3) in the Faculty of Medicine, Doctors or M. B.'s of ten years' standing ; and (4) in the Faculty of Engineering, Masters or B. C. E.'s of ten years' standing. The electors, on the other hand, must either be M. A.'s, or holders of equivalent or higher degrees, or B. A.'s who graduated before 1867. I have dwelt upon this subject, because it is, I think, a good illustration of the necessity of proceeding experimentally when dealing with these somewhat intricate questions.

There is one other observation which I should like to make with regard to the Senate of the University. It seems to me of special importance that we should have a strong and thoroughly representaive Senate, because it is by no means impossible that the Senate will, before long, have a novel, and most important and responsible function entrusted to it. It is, I think, generally known that we are now awaiting the Secretary of State's official sanction to the introduction of now regulations, under which both the procedure and constitution of the Legislative Councils will be materially altered. This is not the occasion for a disquisition upon this momentous subject. You all know that our object is to render these Legislative bodies more representative than they have yet been, and to give a wider scope to their utility by increasing their opportunities for taking part in public business. We have proposed—and I shall be disappointed if our proposal is not accepted—that the Senate of this University should be allowed to select one of the additional members of the Bengal Legislative Council. (Applause.) I have sometimes heard it said by strict educationalists that it was desirable that educational institutions should have as little to do as possible with politics, and that it was consequently a grave mistake to allow Indian Universities to enter the political arena. That is, no doubt, on the face of it, a plausible view, but it is one which a closer examination of the subject had led me not to accept. In the first place, it seems to me most important that what I may speak of as the literary class of the Indian community should not be unrepresented upon the reconstituted Councils, and I know of no quarter to which we can have recourse for this purpose with more likelihood of success than the Universities. I feel sure that they will exercise their choice with circumspection, and will give us members likely to enhance the reputations alike of the Councils and of the Universities. (Applause.) As for the objection to encouraging members of the University to meddle in political questions, I have a shrewd idea that nothing which we can do, or leave undone, will prevent them from interesting themselves in such questions, and that every one will gain if we give them a regular and legitimate opportunity of making themselves felt as political factors. (Applause.)

There is one other matter about which I should like to say a few words. Some of you may recollect that when I addressed you here last year, I spoke with some anxiety of the position in which a great many of the students of the University find themselves when they come up to Calcutta to prosecute their studies. I dwelt upon the difficulties encountered by a merely examining University in dealing with a question of this sort, and I expressed a hope that some efforts might be made to provide for the moral supervision of the students, for the improvement of their surroundings, and for the promotion of healthy physical exercises and recreation. I expressed my approval of an Association which some friends of the University had lately created for the promotion of the higher training of young men. The subject is full of difficulty, and it was not to be expected that much would be achieved by this Society, or by any other, within a short time. I am glad, however, to know that the matter is still receiving attention. It has been dealt with in a most able and suggestive manner in a recently published Resolution of the Bengal Government, which should be read with care by all who have not yet seen it. I rejoice to find that Sir Charles Elliott, than whom the students of this University have no warmer or more sympathetic friend, has given the weight of his high authority in favour of the doctrine that the relations of the Principals, Professors, and Teachers in Government colleges and schools to their students ought not to begin and end in the lecture room, and that he has spoken in terms of well-merited commendation of those members of the educational staff who have "devoted themselves to joining their boys both in athletic games and in intellectual pursuits which lie outside the ordinary curriculum of the University." I feel no doubt whatever that His Honor is right when he says that "the kindly leading and influence thus exercised does more to train up the students to be gentlemen and scholars useful citizens, and loyal subjects of the Queen, than a wilderness of moral text-books could do." (Applause.)

I hope that it may not be found impossible, either by private agency or by the University itself, to exercise some supervision over the quarters in which the students are accommodated within this great city. We all know that in the animal kingdom, fishes, birds, and insects are found frequently assimilating their form and colour to the natural objects by which they are surrounded. I believe it would be thoroughly in accord with scientific precedents that a lad who finds himself domiciled in a dirty, or disreputable, portion of the town should run an extremely good chance of becoming himself unclean and disreputable. It does not seem to me to be at all beyond the limits of possibility that, if we cannot go the length of providing proper hotels, or accomodation, for the students, we should at least insist upon the keepers of the lodging houses in which the students live taking out a license which might be withdrawn from them if their premises were kept in a disorderly or objectionable manner. (Applause.)

There is one other subject as to which I should like to say a word before I resume my place. The Government of India have recently decided to offer facilities to the London University for holding the Intermediate Examination in Arts and the B. A. Examination in Calcutta. This decision was not arrived at without previous consultation with the Syndicate and Senate of the Calcutta University, and I am glad to know that the University authorities have given their unreserved adhesion to the proposal. It was originally made, mainly for the convenience of European students receiving their education in this country, but it is obvious that the indirect effect of these examinations upon those of the Calcutta University is likely to be considerable. The standard insisted upon by the London University is a high one and conditions of the examinations are strictly enforced. I do not see why this University should have anything to fear from a healthy rivalry of this kind, and, on the other hand, the stimulus which that rivalry will afford is likely to have an excellent effect upon the schools and colleges affiliated to the University.

Mr. Vice-Chancellor, as I said at the outset of these remarks, this is the fifth occasion on which I have had the pleasure of meeting the members of the University in Convocation, and it is not likely that, in the ordinary course of events, I shall again stand face to face with you in this hall. Let me, therefore, take this opportunity, which may possibly be the last which I shall have, of expressing the satisfaction which it has been to me to be connected with your University as its Chancellor, and the interest which I have felt in the slight part which I have been able to play in the direction of its affairs. (Loud and continued applause.)

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The following Report on the Cotton Crops in Bengal is for the year ending 30th June 1892:—

1. Explanatory.—There are, generally speaking, two cotton crops in Bengal, namely, the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop, which is sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather. This report deals with both the early and late cotton crops of the year ending the 30th June 1892. The preparation of this report, which is the first periodical report on cotton prepared by this Department, has been unavoidably delayed ; in future it is proposed to issue it on the 1st of June every year. It is desirable to prepare separate reports for the early and the late crop, as is done in other Provinces of India, because the produce of one harvest is mostly consumed or exported before the other crop is gathered in. No attempt has been made this year to obtain information about the area normally sown with cotton and the area sown in the previous year, as is done for reports on the various crops for which forecasts are prepared by this Department.

2. Area sown with cotton.—The total area sown with cotton in the year under report appears from the district and provincial statements appended hereto to be 2,51,066 acres. According to the Agricultural Statistics published by this Department in 1891, the total area under cotton in the Lower Provinces is 219,118 acres ; and in a report published by the Government of Bengal in 1878 it was stated to be 162,000 acres ; but the latter estimate was considered low at the time. Assuming the statistics of area now given to be correct, the important cotton-growing districts in Bengal are in order of importance—Lohardaga, Manbhum, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Chittagong Hill Tracts, in each of which the cotton area is estimated at upwards of 10,000 acres. The cultivation of cotton is languishing in every district except in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where, with the gradual extension of "jum' and plough cultivation, the area sown with cotton is expanding.

3. Outturn of cleaned cotton per acre.—The average outturn per acre of cotton is very variable, ranging, according to statistics of outturn, which were recently compiled by this Department, from 147lb. in Midnapore, 130lb in Singhbhum, and 126lb in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, to as low figures as 60lb in Darbhanga, 44lb in Saran, and 43lb in Patna. In the year under report, the cotton crop was reported to have been the average, or better than the average, in all the important districts except Lohardaga, and to have been the finest ever known in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The average outturn per acre, in the year under report taking all the cotton-growing districts together, would appear to have been 73·6lb. From the statistics of area and outturn given in the Government of Bengal's Report of 1878, the average yield of cleaned cotton per acre in Bengal would appear to be 96lb.

4. Total outturn of cotton in Bengal.—The total outturn of cleaned cotton in Bengal in the year under report is shown in the appended statements as 18,483,771lb. equivalent to 2,25,411 maunds or 1,65,034 cwt. In 1878 it was estimated at 138,800 cwt. Roughly speaking, the outturn in an ordinary year may be assumed as 150,000 cwt.

5. The registered imports and exports of raw cotton into and from Bengal, excluding Calcutta, during the official year 1891-92, were as follows :—

Imports into Bengal, excluding Calcutta.

	Mds.
From Calcutta by rail	5,640
" " sea	73
" other Provinces by rail	1,07,380
" other Provinces by sea	14
" Assam by river	17,196
" Frontier States by road	910
Total	1,31,213 =96,401 cwt.

Exports from Bengal, excluding Calcutta.

	Mds.
To Calcutta by all routes	1,28,125
" other Provinces by rail	447
" " " sea	142
" Frontier States by road	5,724
Total	1,34,438 =98,771 cwt.

Of the imported cotton, more than two-thirds were appropriated by Bihar and East Bengal in about equal proportions. Of the exports, about one-half was contributed by the Chittagong Division, and a little over one-fourth by the Dacca Division. The imports from both these Divisions are mainly made up of the produce of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The cotton-growing districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur grow cotton almost entirely for home consumption.

6. The exports of cotton from Bengal to Calcutta is subject to considerable fluctuations, mainly arising from the state of the crop in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and have somewhat increased during the last few years. Thus the average annual exports amounted, for the five years ending 1886-87, to 95,222 maunds and for the five years ending 1891-92, to 1,30,612 maunds. The increase is attributed to expansion of cultivation in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and to the increasing use of foreign as well as Indian mill-made twist and yarn and of European piece-goods, which are slowly but surely driving out the home manufactures of cotton, and thus liberating an increasing quantity of the raw article for export.

7. The traffic of Calcutta in raw cotton during 1891-92 was as follows :—

	Maunds.
Imports	6,65,894
Exports	1,97,338

The imports as well as the exports were the smallest known for many years. The falling off in the import traffic was due to a small crop in 1891 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from which by far the greater part of the Calcutta supply has hitherto been drawn. On the other hand, a much larger quantity than usual was received by sea from Bombay for use in the local mills around Calcutta. The heavy falling off in the export traffic was chiefly due to the extremely short supply from the North-Western Provinces, and partly to low prices ruling in the home market, and to the growing unpopularity in Europe of short-stapled "Bengal" cotton, which is fitted only for the manufacture of course fabrics.

THE final review of the Cavalry at Muridki took place before Lord Roberts on Friday. His Excellency afterwards delivered a speech in which he paid a high compliment to the excellent results achieved by General Luck, as Inspector-General of Cavalry.

TO DARKEN GREY HAIR.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

A GREAT ENGLISH COMPOSER'S SON.

There are, perhaps, few of the million persons who have listened to "The Bohemian Girl" who know that its composer, Michael Balfe, was a mere fiddler and copier of other people's music at Vouxhall Gardens, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette." This Irish genius was a restless soul, and Colonel Mapleson tells, till now an unprinted story, how Balfe seriously proposed to Colonel Mapleson's father that they should give up music and go to Italy and become brigands ; and the story goes that, in order to prove to Mapleson that a brigand's life was not so uncongenial, Balfe slept several nights in succession under the colonnade in Covent-garden. Balfe went to Italy, but not as a brigand, and, Italy recognising his enormous melodic gifts, he became famous. But bad prices, the non-existent laws of copyright, and unfortunate speculations as an impresario left him a poor man when he died, though the present writer can well remember, as a boy at school, being pointed out his fine large house in Berkshire, which was principally occupied by the bailiffs. The other day his only son was discovered to be a pauper in the Field-lane Refuge. A committee, consisting of Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Augustus Harris, Colonel J. H. Mapleson, Surgeon-General Scanlan, Mr. F. H. Cowen, Mr. G. A. Sala, and Mr. Sutherland Edwards, the well-known musical critic, has been formed to see what can be done for him, and the "Pall Mall" itself will be glad to forward any sums which may be sent to it by those who are moved by the following adventurous and pathetic story of his hard struggle with the world, for he has not merely been content to loaf and sponge on the merits of his father's name. Few know the tragedy of a man, crushed by having to bear a great name, and who at every step is told he will never be worthy of it. It is said that the publishers of "The Bohemian Girl" made £8,000 profit out of "When other Lips"; that a similar sum was the profit on "I Dreamt that I Dwelt in Marble Halls," and that £5,000 accrued from "The Heart Bow'd Down." The son of the man who wrote these and many similar immortal songs is now an inmate of the Field-lane Refuge, where he ate his Christmas dinner, and where he is likely to remain till contributions are forthcoming to set him on his legs again.

The son of Michael William Balfe a little old man of fifty-four years, who after many years of hard work in many lands, has had that feeling so dear to his countrymen and so well expressed by that other reckless Irish genius, Oliver Goldsmith, who went to Holland to teach the Dutch English, quite forgetting that he did not know a word of Dutch. This is the plain, unvarnished tale which he told to a representative of our contemporary :—

I was born at Ulster-terrace, Regent's Park, on June 27, 1838, the very day my father produced his opera of "Falstaff," and was accordingly nicknamed Falstaff by Signor Lablache. This is the orgin of the sobriquet by which, as Mr. George Augustus Sala, with whom I was at school at Bolton House, Turnham Green, says, I was known. My father would never have me taught music, as he said I was not likely to excel him, and therefore I had better not fail. I was intended for, and had a great love of, the sea, and was accordingly sent to the Royal Academy at Gosport to study for the Navy. Being struck by a hocky ball, I suffered a severe accident to my ankle, for which I was attended by the famous surgeon, the father of Mr. Edward Cutler, Q. C., who is himself a well-known musician. The results, however, made me ineligible for the medical examination, and I was sent to a private tutor's at Bath to study for Oxford. Among my fellow scholars was Sir John Heron Maxwell. My sister meanwhile had married Mr. Maximilian Behrend, a large grain and timber merchant at Dantzic, who offered me a clerkship, which was accepted. My other sister married first Sir John Crampton, our Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and afterwards the Duke of Frias, a grandee of Spain who died Governor of Madrid. My nephew, the present Duke is in the Spanish Embassy at Tangier, and has just come into his property of, I believe, about £50,000 a year. I remained as clerk at Dantzic for some time, but the old craving for the sea and the roaming spirit which I inherited from my father and mother came upon me. My brother-in-law built a vessel called the John Arthur, and asked me if I would like to go round the world and learn navigation. Our first trip was from Dantzic to London. Instead of its lasting seven days, we were over a month and-a-half at sea. A storm carried us into the ice of the North Sea, the sailors mutinied, we ran on a sand bank, and we had to take to the pumps, which got choked with the wheat we carried ; and, to make matters worse, we never saw the sun, moon, or stars for over a fortnight, so that, the compass having gone wrong, and the captain not being able to take observations, we could not say from one moment to another that we were not going to be wrecked. This gave me a sickener of the sea. I accordingly resigned my post. I joined my father and mother, who had sent for me to Italy, where they were travelling, and eventually they put me to school at St. Goarhausen, on the Rhine, so that I should learn German. I accomplished that, and wrote to my brother-in-law offering to go back into the merchant department. He got me the post of assistant bookkeeper in the office of his cousin, Bertram Echkout and Co., Hope-street, Glasgow. I remained there three years but the Indian Mutiny breaking out I thought I would like to be a soldier. The Marquis of Downshire kindly gave my father and mother a nomination, and after three months' cramming at E. and R Staines, Marylebone-road, where I met the present Lord Greville, I passed my examination at Croydon, and, getting my commission, went to India, and reported at Fort William, Calcutta, where I was posted to the 32nd Native Infantry, and was ordered to Meerut, which is about forty miles from Delhi. As my regiment had shot all their officers I was transferred to 75th Queen's Regiment, where I volunteered for hill-fighting, but being only an infantry officer my offer was refused. While there my great chum, young Jennings, who was in the cavalry, left us for the front. His father, a clergyman, saw his wife and daughters tied to pillars . . . . and murdered. His son swore revenge, and on the first opportunity rode bang into the insurgents. He was shot through his brave heart, and his body was quartered before it could be recovered.

After the Mutiny, seeing I could not live on my pay, and not wishing to be so heavy a burden on my poor father, I resigned and came home. I got employment as assistant bookkeeper in the office of Mr Coleman, stockbroker, Royal Exchange-buildings, where I remained two years, till I went to America to try and see some fighting with the South. Hardly had I arrived when Richmond fell, and I saw I was too late, so settled down and tried to pick up a living. There I learned gas fitting, and invented a light for bakers ovens which was very successful. Having no knowledge or money, I did not patent it, but made a living by travelling from city to city establishing it. My father having died, my mother sent me some money, with which I bought a blachsmith, wheelwright and express business, which, owing to want of knowledge, failed. My mother wrote for me to go home, and I returned to England and got a post as clerk at Messrs. Rothschild, where they have always been very good to me, and have often helped me, though they never make their many good deeds public. I remained there three years, but, the Duke of Frias having sent my mother money, I resigned and returned to America and set up in my old business, establishing the jointless oven bracket, which is now working in over a thousand bakeries. My poor mother died in 1888, and I returned to wind up the estate and wound myself up. To pay the debts, I had to sell my father's order of the Legion of Honour, decorations, &c., my mother's jewels, manuscripts—some of which have never been published, though they are in the hands of the British Museum—and, in fact, everything. To make matters worse my wife died in America, and my daughter having married an Italian called Senesi, and her sisters having settled down with them at Second-avenue, New York, I being poor, and getting old and feeble, remained in the Old Country, which has a singular attraction for us Irish. I set up in a small fruit shop in the Eustoned-road but that failed and I have since lived by getting odd jobs to establish the bakery light of which I have told you. With no capital with which to work, and no means whereon to live, save that given me from time to time by Colonel Mapleson, I have sunk step by step, lower and lower, till, helpless and homeless in my old age. I sought a house and home in the Refuge where I was found.

"And how do they treat you ?"

"Oh, very well, according to their rules. We rise by bugle call, which reminds me of the old days when I was an English officer, at six o'clock, and then we do our bit of scrubbing ; but I had hoped to have spent Christmas in a little attic of my own.."

"And how do you account for your failure in life ?"

I hardly know. I have been restless, I suppose ; but I am proud to say I have worked very hard all my life, and would be very glad still to work if I could get it, and was strong enough to do it."

The conversation being at an end the old gentleman went back to the Refuge, where he must remain till funds, which the "Pall Mall" will be pleased to receive, are forthcoming.

Lieut-Col. Mapleson sends to the "Pall Mall" the following letter which he has received from the Duke de Frias, a nephew of Balfe's son, under date Legacion de Espana, Tangier, Dec. 16, 1892 :—

Dear Sir,—I am deeply grieved to hear of my uncle's bad state, especially as at this present moment I can do absolutely nothing for him, as I am in litigation with my family, and until the property of my late father be divided amongst us I really cannot call a penny my own. However, I send your letter to my trustees, and with my brother and sister's consent I have no doubt that something will be done at once. I wish you to understand the situation clearly. I never hear of my uncle's existence until one month before my grandmother Mdme. Balfe's, death ; and my own property is so involved that unless my brother and sister consent I can do nothing. I hope to send you better news next week. Please tell me, as I may have a little influence in England, how you think I might employ it to serve my uncle. For the rest, I shall do the utmost in my power to send him anyhow some cash as soon as I receive some from Madrid.

EMILE ZOLA ON THE PANAMA SCANDALS.

M. ZOLA has already been interviewed as to his opinion on the Panama scandals in general, but the following is the only expression of opinion given by him, speaking in character as the author of a book on the sullying and yet vivifying effects of money—"L'Argent." It is a faithful report of a conversation which took place between him and a young Breton man of letters, M. Rene de la Villoyo, in his hotel in the Rue de Bruxelles, some few days ago. To M. de la Villoyo's question as to the opinion of the author of "L'Argent" in the Panama scandals, Zola said :—

"I haven't studied the question in detail, and I am but little *au courant* with the affair, not even having read the newspapers on the subject. You understand, when I am writing a novel I read up masses of documents of all kinds, and these I make haste to forget as soon as ever the work for which I studied them has been completed so as to be able to start fresh in something else."

Then, as if trying to revive some very distant souvenir, and shaking his head, he muttered : "L'Argent ? L'Argent ? That's a long while ago." Then, without transition, as though stimulated by that word "l'argent," he continued—

"Money ? *Parbleu* ! all the social question is there. Money ? In my book I exposed some of the ignominies which it engenders and some of the evils which it produces. Money ? The Socialists wish to do away with it altogether, pretending that there is to be seen in it alone one of the weapons of tyranny, a tool for the exploitation of man by man. They would reject cash and coinage of all kinds ; he alone who works having, according to their ideas, a right to live and labour ; money, according to them, should form an always renewable, never-to-be-accumulated capital—a capital which should be one of the *raisons detre* of existence and a means of exchange. That's all very fine from the point of view of strict morality. But what the Socialists seem to forget is that money is also a great fertilizer ; that it is one of the greatest, most powerful, agents of progress known ; that it, and it alone, allows of the commencing and realization of gigantic enterprises which, without its aid, would remain eternally mere projects. Look at Suez. Could that enterprise have been successfully carried out without the enormous capitals of which the speculators disposed ? And has not the creation of this new maritime way had a preponderating influence on the progress of navigation and on the facility of commercial exchanges and transports ?"

"But Panama ?"—"Well, yes ; Panama is a gigantic enterprise, just the same as Suez, and which is defensible on the same grounds. It was a failure, *parbleu* ! in every such speculation there is always an immense risk to be counted with. With regard to the waste of money, the corruption, the bribes that were given, do you fancy that there wasn't just as much of all that sort of thing over the Suez Canal scheme ? When a speculation of that kind succeeds all these preliminary traffickings pass unnoticed, or at least are forgotten with all speed, because the profits realized allow of the shareholders being reimbursed and with increase. When the enterprise doesn't succeed then everybody cries out, and really I, for one, can't blame them for doing so. Suez created 'the great Frenchman,' and Panama has left this poor M. de Lesseps reviled, pointed at, a man overboard. Success—success, look you, all is there. All is pardoned to the speculator provided only he succeed. It is evidently not the most moral of deductions, but morality and speculation have very little, if anything, in common."

"Do you fancy that M. de Lesseps was in any way to blame ?"—"I haven't said that. I never dreamt of saying anything of the sort. I make no personalities, and all the less so that in order to pronounce myself on that question I ought to read all the depositions, and so far I have not seen any of the papers, as I told you. Lesseps was unfortunate over Panama, whilst he was fortunate voer Suez. That is all."

"Do you think that the two enterprises had the same chances of success ?"

"*Mon dieu* ! I can only repeat that I have not studied the question *aufond*. It is certain that M. de Lesseps is not at all what he was. His is an aged intelligence. He is a tried man. Perhaps he no longer has the same *clairvoyance* in business which he had. As to the prosecution, I can't say that I either approve or disapprove of it. As I have said, there is always risk to be run in an affair of this sort. Where the enterprise fails it is only natural that the shareholders who have put there money into the speculation should recriminate, and invoke the aid of the law to make their recriminations become effective. The State interfered once in a favourable manner; it now interferes for a second time after the *debacle*. The prosecution is just, and from the point of justice it is difficult to understand how it could have been avoided. Now, from a political point of view, it would perhaps have been better if no prosecution had been instigated.

"Yes," continued M. Zola, speaking slowly and as though to himself, "this prosecution is necessary now. It would be impossible to hope for any other solution, useless to attempt to check it now—as useless as to try to stay an avalanche rolling down the side of a mountain. There is a kind of fatality in the matter. Perhaps some might have avoided instigating the prosecution at all, but now it is absolutely necessary that it should be carried out to the bitter end, whatever that end may be and whatever the cost may be."

"This prosecution being impolitic, do you not think that the responsibility thereof should rest on those who first directed public opinion towards this solution ?"—"No, no, certainly not," cried Zola, with animation ; "the primary responsibility belongs to those who provoked it in starting this speculation. Once more, they risked a chance and lost it. What can be done to help them ? They have lost, and must pay."

"C'est la crise," continued Zola, as the conversation terminated ; "la crise, voyez-vous. And this crisis will be of long duration. It will be many months before we see the end of it, if ever we do see the end."

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

THE following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 28th January, 1893 :—

	Coaching Traffic. Coaching Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total..	1,78,474	6,95,137	5,966	8,79,577
Corresponding week last year, Open 1,491½ miles.	..	..	..	8,75,247

Increase .... Rs. 4,330

REPORTS from all the Camps-of-Exercise at which the Imperial Service troops have attended, go to show that these corps are really approaching that standard of efficiency which it is the aim of the Government to secure. At Muridki, particularly, the cavalry have won golden opinions from the Commander-in-Chief, General Luck, and the officers generally ; while the Native officers and men of the Regular Army have been much struck with the smartness and soldierly bearing of their new comrades in arms. Considering how small is the number of the British officers told off to assist the various Chiefs in reorganising their troops, the results achieved in four years are indeed remarkable. It is not as if the regiments were commanded and drilled by our officers, observes a contemporary. The duties of the latter are primarily to advise and assist the Durbars in the work taken in hand, to inspect the corps as frequently as possible, and to impart to the officers such knowledge as will best fit them for command. The old system of contingents, which obtained up to the Mutiny, has not been revived : the Imperial Service troops are self-contained, and their organisation is based on the principle that there are Native officers fitted to train and keep them in a state of efficiency. We should be sorry to see any departure from these lines, and there need be no apprehension that any change will be made after the experience gained at the Camps-of-Exercise. Not merely do the regiments show that they are well advanced in their training and discipline, but also there is ample evidence that they are well equipped and could be employed on active service if occasion arose. The cavalry are already particularly good, while the infantry, when they have mastered completely the mysteries of musketry and fire-discipline, will be an extremely useful body of men. The experiment of utilising some 20,000 soldiers from the Native States as a reinforcement to the regular garrison of India is, so far as can be judged, a success in every way.

CHANGES in male attire are not often made with success, and the new waistcoat for evening wear may go the way of other experiments of the sort. It is no more nor less than a belt sash which fills up the hiatus now covered by the small strip of vest permissible in full dress, and does not interfere with the display of the shirt front, heretofore unduly cramped and curtailed. Whether this belt will pass from the present "quiet" black or white satin to the garishness of scarlet or other bright colours remains to be seen.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Some time ago a memorial signed by Professor Max Muller, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Henry Rawlinson, Dr. Murray, and other eminent men, on behalf of a pension from the Civil List for the Rev. Richard Morris, LL.D., was submitted to Mr. Gladstone. Dr. Morris is better known to the public as the author of the best English Grammar extant than as a man of profound and accurate scholarship. His publications, as the editor of valuable works for the Early English Text, and Pali Text, and Philological Societies (of which last-named he has been president twice), range over a vast field, but, like his long services to education, have yielded little remuneration to himself. At the end of a long career of useful and self-denying work in teaching and writing, Dr. Morris finds himself in such impaired health and circumstances as to require this memorial on the part of his frieds, to which we hope the Prime Minister will accord a liberal response.

The new edition of Carlyle in half-crown volumes will shortly be upon us. It is fervently to be hoped that it will reach the modern standard of excellence as regards paper, typography, and binding. There never has been, in this country at least, a single really presentable edition of any of Carlyle's works. The expiration of the copyright in the "French Revolution" and some other books led to numerous entirely detestable reprints a few years ago, but to nothing better than Messrs. Chapman and Hall's uniform edition in shilling volumes, which was, of course, fairly cheap, but certainly not adapted for the library. The binding of the copyright editions is enough to make a bibliophile shudder and the stereotype plates have attained blurred old age. Certainly much of Carlyle's work is so rugged and rudely powerful that it might seem almost out of place in a dainty "edition de luxe." "Past and Present" would read awkwardly on Japanese paper. But "John Stirlng" and "Sartor," and "Wilhelm Meister" surely demand an artistic setting.

In recent years no book has had a greater run among students of nature than Mr. W. H. Hudson's "Naturalist in La Plata." That fact alone would confer a special interest on another work by Mr. Hudson, "Idle Days in Patagonia," which Messrs. Chapman and Hall are about to issue. "Idle Days in Patagonia" is, however, likely itself—if it were only for the pictures of Messrs. Smit and Hartley—to attract a good deal of attention. It has a rather more general interest than the "Naturalist in La Plata"—that is to say, a man who is not an expert in natural history may find material to attract him. Nature in Patagonia is of course dealt with, but really the work is on Patagonia generally, its people and their ways and customs.

An American correspondent sends us the following facts about Mr. Campbell, whose book on American history drew the letter from Mr. Gladstone recently published in this column. Mr. Douglas Campbell claims descent from one of the Highland clans. His ancestor on the father's side was a younger son of the baronet of Auchinbreck, who fought under his chief, the Earl of Argyll, in the Monmouth Rebellion. He escaped the slaughter which followed, and served as a lieutenant at the siege of Londonderry. His two sons emigrated to Boston in the earlier part of the last century, afterwards removing to Cherry Valley, New York; and Auchinbreck, in Cherry Valley, now in the possession of Mr. Campbell, has for a hundred and fifty years been the seat of the family.

Mr. Campbell served in the Union Army for one year, quite long enough, however, for exposure in the field to sow in him the seeds of disease, and to cause him life-long suffering. On retiring with the brevet rank of major, he went to the Harward law school, and in 1866 began to practise successfully in New York. A few years ago he became a confirmed invalid, and was obliged to give up his practice. History had always been a favorite subject of his, and "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America: an Introduction to American History," was the result of his enforced leisure. Though this is Mr. Campbell's first important literary labour, he has contributed articles on historical subjects to the leading American magazines and reviews, and during the centenial year he delivered three addresses, which were published at the expense of the State.

Volume seven of the Pinero series of plays is, Mr. Heinemann, says, almost ready to be sent out to the booksellers. It is "Dandy Dick," the third of the farces which Mr. Pinero wrote for the old Court Theatre. In a little note the editor of the series calls "Dandy Dick" the swan-song of the old Court Theatre and the Clayton and Cecil partnership. It was in this play that Mr. Clayton was acting when death called him away. "Dandy Dick" was written in the space of a few weeks. "Noah Toppington" was suggested by a rustic policeman Mr. Pinero dropped across in a village near Brighton. Five more plays by Mr. Pinero are announced, and these are hardly likely to conclude the series.

Here are one or two authoritative notes on the new defence of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots' which Mr. John Skelton, C. B., is preparing:—"Mr. Skelton has made a special study of the life of Mary Stuart, and he has arrived at conclusions favourable, on the whole to the unfortunate Queen. He shows that Mary was the victim of a conspiracy from which even her brilliant courage and daring were unable to save her. The casket letters are finally disposed of, and the calumnies of hostile historians closely investigated. Her life in France and her captivity in England have been made the subject of separate chapters, as comparatively little attention has been hitherto devoted to these events in her career. Many pictures of Queen Mary and the people whose names have come down to us with hers are to be given in the work. Mary Stuart stands undoubtedly for the most vivid personal page in Scoth history, and a book on her by so competent an authority as Mr. Skelton will be generally welcomed.

Those who have occasion to consult a peerage must be hard indeed to please if "Debrett" for 1893 fails to satisfy them. The old features reappear. There is a copious obituary, and the prefaces tell us much that is interesting regarding the creations and changes of the past year. A tolerably close examination shows that this standard authority quite maintains its reputation for fulness and accuracy. We should, however, like to ask the editor on what authority he bases the general statement that the Bishop of Sodor and Man "has a seat but not a vote in the House of Lords." The late Sir T. Erskine May stated positively in his standard work on "Parliamentary Procedure," the first edition of which was published nearly fifty years ago that the prelate in question has no seat in Parliament, and we are in a position to say that of recent years certainly no writ of summons has been issued to any holder of that See, nor has his name appeared in the official list of lords spiritual. The late Lord Auckland, it is true, was in Parliament, but he sat as a peer and not as Bishop of Sodor and Man, just as the present Lord Plunket sits as such, and not as Archbishop of Dublin.

Messrs. Osgood and McIlvaine are shortly to publish a novel by Mary Hallock entitled "The Chosen Valley." Miss Hallock is of course an American writer. She is the author of "The Leadhorse Claim."—A new novel by Mr. Frank Barrett entitled "Kitty's Father," is to appear to-morrow.—On Monday Mr. William Heinemann will issue "Avenged on Society," a story by Mr. H. F. Wood who wrote "The Englishman of the Rue Caine."—A popular edition of the Hon. Mrs. Chetwynd's novel "A Brilliant Woman," is being prepared.—In a week or two Messrs. Hutchinson are to publish a story by Mr. Clark Russell. It is called "The Tragedy of Ida Noble," and Mr. Everard Hopkins will illustrate it.—On the 19th Messrs. Chatto and Windus are to issue an English translation of Zola's very fine novel "The Dream."

The prevailing associations of '93 are political rather than literary, though it is scarcely necessary to remark that literature and the politics of "Quatrevingt-treize" have had a good deal to do with each other. If, however, there is any young man on the look out for a job this year in the way of promoting literary celebrations, we may remind him that 1893 is the tercentenary of the births of Izaak Walton and George Herbert. Not sensational names, but very restful, and on that account not unwelcome for a change after the fine frenzies of a Shelley or a Murlowe, to which the reconciled respectabilities assembled to do homage last year and the year before. Literary persons must not expect the delirious excitements of the proceedings at Horsham and Canterbury every year. We might venture, perhaps, to suggest a fish dinner in honour of the Compleat Angler, as an improvement on the vegetarian orgy of the more "advanced" Shelleyites. Why celebrate the date of a writer's birth? ask the questioners who are nothing if not critical. Why not rather the birth of his first book? Well, if such were the custom, we should have another suggestion to make, for this year is the tercentenary of Shakspeare's first published poetry. He had written and furbished up plays for the stage earlier, but the first publication was the "Venus and Adonis" of 1593 (1793, by the way, saw the first published work of Wordsworth). "Venus and Adonis" in 1593, Congreve's "Old Bachelor" in 1693, Godwin's "Political Justice" in 1793 – what characteristic works of what different epochs! What, one wonders, will remain to after-ages the characteristic work of 1893? A new "Laus Veneris" of Mr. Swinburne, the promised new novel of Mr. Meredith, or some brand-new economics from a Fabian Socialist? It is scarcely consolatory to those who wait and watch for the progress of political wisdom to reflect that we have had a hundred years' experience since Godwin's book, and are where we are still.

NOTICES.

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Manufactory: LANDPORT, HANTS.

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HARNESS' ELECTROPATHIC BELT.
Doctors recommend it as positively the only *bona fide* reliable means for the self-application of mild continuous currents of Electricity. It is cool and comfortable to wear, produces no shock, and acts like magic in the cure of **Nervous Exhaustion,** Melancholia, Impaired Vitality, Nervous Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Rheumatic Affections, Kidney Disorders, Ladies' Ailments, &c. *Vide* **Thousands** of **Testimonials.** This world-famed Belt is also a safeguard against Cholera, Ague, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and other disorders specially incidental to tropical climates. **Descriptive Pamphlet,** "*Galvanic Electricity,*" sent to any address **free** on application to MR. C. B. HARNESS, *Consulting Medical Electrician* (President of the British Assn. of Medical Electricians), THE MEDICAL BATTERY Co., Ltd.,
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Largest Curative Electrical Establishment in World.
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Gout & Rheumatic
GOUT
RHEUMATISM
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NEURALGIA
The ACUTE PAIN is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well-known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.
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Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
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OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
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EDWARDS' "HARLENE"
WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
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EDWARDS' "HARLENE"
POSITIVELY FORCES
LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, AND MOUSTACHIOS
To grow heavily in a few weeks, without injury to the skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned remedy for
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FROM WHATEVER CAUSES ARISING.

As a PRODUCER of WHISKERS and MOUSTACHIOS it has never been equalled. As a CURER of WEAK or THIN EYELASHES, or RESTORING GREY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOUR, NEVER FAILS.

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"Dear Sir,—After trying several hair producers and giving yours a fair trial, I must acknowledge it to be the best.
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AN EXCELLENT HAIR DRESSING.
"Sir,—Kindly forward another bottle of 'Harlene.' I like it immensely. I think it an excellent dressing for the hair, and prefer it to any other.
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A DISTANT FRIEND.
"Dear Sir,—I received the 'Harlene' quite safe, and I am very pleased with the effect upon my hair; kindly forward another large bottle.
"Private ARTHUR HARRIS,
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WORKED WONDERS IN TWO WEEKS.
"Kangayam.
"Coimbatore District, India,
"1st September, 1891.
"To
"Messrs. R. F. Smith and Co., Chemists,
Madras.
"Gentlemen,
"The two bottles of Edwards' "Harlene" last supplied have worked wonders within the short period of a fortnight. For the past eight years I have been losing my hair in such abundance that the crown of my head became actually bald at my present comparatively early age of 32. To my relief, I am happy to state now that my "bald pate" has been partially covered, and my hair has assumed a fine dark colour. You are at perfect liberty to make use of this testimonial.
"Yours truly,
"(Signed) A. B. CHATELIER,
"Sub-Registrar, Coimbatore Dist.
(True Copy.)
Sent us by Messrs. Smith and Co., as above.

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"Sir,—I am pleased to testify to the efficacy of your 'Harlene.' My little boy (4½ years old) has had a bald place on the back of his head from his birth. I applied the 'Harlene' to the place daily, and the result has been most satisfactory."
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"Dear Sir,—Yours is indeed a wonderful discovery. I have used one bottle, and can detect an improvement in my hair already. Please send another bottle.
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PHYSICIANS AND ANALYSTS PRONOUNCE IT TO BE PERFECTLY HARMLESS AND DEVOID OF ANY METALLIC OR OTHER INJURIOUS INGREDIENTS.
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MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
EDWARDS & Co.,
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EDWARDS' VIOLETTA,
THE WORLD-RENOWNED SKIN TONIC.
A CLEAR AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.
PIMPLES, FRECKLES, BLACK SPECKS, SUNBURNS, SCURF, ROUGHNESS, and all unsightly blemishes on the face, neck, hands, and arms rapidly and permanently cured by EDWARDS' VIOLETTA. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to use. This remarkable preparation should be tried by all. Small-pox marks, Moles, Freckles, Ringworms, &c., yield immediately. It attacks these unsightly, irritable, and unpleasant affections, and always imparts a clear, healthy, and natural loveliness to the skin.
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Sir CHAS. CAMERON, M.D., says: "An Excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."
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BEST AND CHEAPEST. ESTABLISHED 1825.
Dr. BARTLETT, Ph.D., F.C.S., says: "The Flesh and Bone-forming constituents are far above the average of the best Farinaceous Food."

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IN NEW STRIPED COTTON CREPONS
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FROM
Rs. 35.
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PATTERNS FREE.

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From
P. F. ESBENSEN, COPENHAGEN
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REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
GOLD MEDALS.

A REAL LUXURY FOR EVERY MEAL.
Ask for ESBENSEN'S. Do not be put off with any other.
To be obtained of all the principal Stores throughout India,
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Awarded Prize Medals at the Leading Exhibitions.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
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Automatic Knitting Machines.
Interesting, Profitable and Lady-like employment. Socks and Stockings knitted with great rapidity, also Under-clothing and great variety of Plain and Fancy Goods.
A Pair of Plain or Ribbed Socks knitted without seam or join in 35 minutes, (Stockings 50 minutes), superior to Hand Knit.
Refooting can be done quicker than Darning.
New Compound Machine equals two machines, and will Knit Wool, Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Hosiery, for Child, Youth and Adult.
SO SIMPLE, A CHILD CAN WORK IT.
A Lady in Rangoon writes:—"It is a perfect gem."
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"GENUINE" EMERY.
Specially Crushed in ANGULAR SHAPE
– CLEAN – SHARP CUTTING – DURABLE –
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ALSO EMERY CLOTH – GLASS PAPER – BLACK LEAD
"LONDON" EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS. LONDON

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Dr GUILLIE'S
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have been used with the greatest success for over 60 YEARS in cases of Constipation, Liver Complaints, Painful digestion, Epidemics, Fevers, Diseases of the Stomach, etc., etc.

The genuine Dr. Guillie's Elixi and, Pills bear the signature Paul Gage.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous,
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SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY
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CONSTIPATION!
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The most SUCCESSFUL REMEDY
Insist upon having annexed label, printed in four colours
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CURED BY THE
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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ALL ILLNESSES
for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the
Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

Approved by the United Medical Profession
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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning.
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Many **Testimonials** received

Gout, Stone, Gravel, Rheumatism

Can only be cured by **Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S** effervescing granulated salts of **Lythia,** taken in small doses are a sure remedy for **Stone, Gravel,** etc.

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Adhesive Blistering Tissue

Dr REBOULLEAU'S
THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER
None other allowed in the Hospitals
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS
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Poorness of Blood
No one should be without
AROUD'S WINE
of Iron, cinchona
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Of all ferruginous preparations, this one is by far the most efficacious, as it contains all the regenerative principles for making bone, blood and muscle.

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infallible, and preservative
Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

VERITABLE RICORD'S
CAPSULES
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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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THE FIRST & FASTEST CYCLES OF THE AGE,
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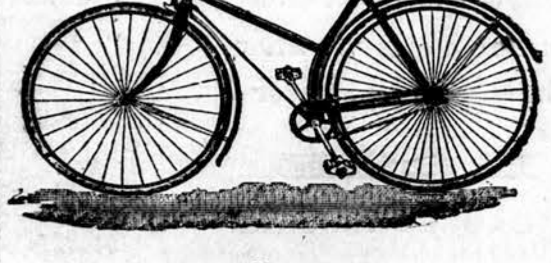
Price Lists free on application.



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"THE CHAMPION ROAD RACER"

This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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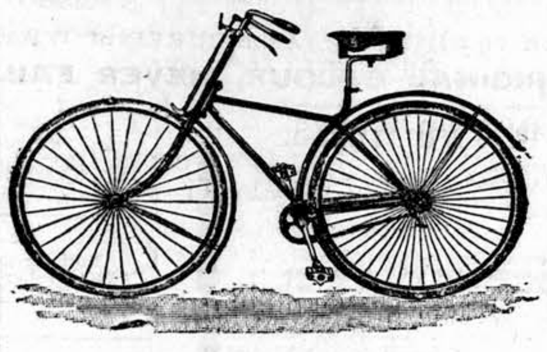
Delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay, ... Cash Rs. 320-0



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A Diamond Framed, extra strong Machine for hard work. The frame being made of hollow tube gives great strength with comparative lightness. A well made and finished, reliable Bicycle at a very low price fitted with BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres.

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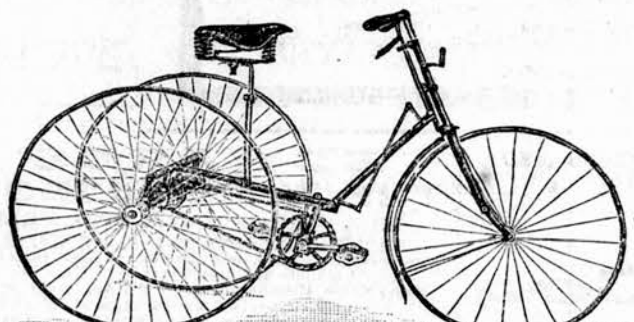

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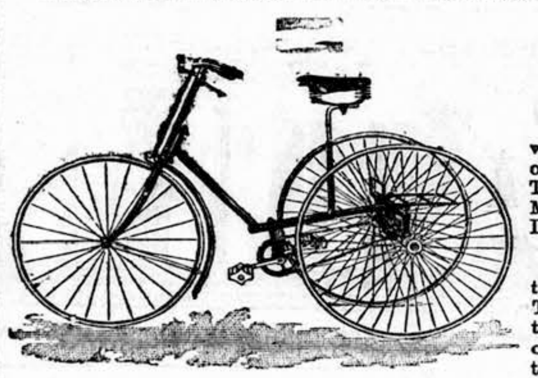

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Our long experience in the Cycle trade has shown us that the most Economical Machine is one of the best. The cheap class of Cycles which some firms are now trying to introduce into India being of totally different construction and character, so we continue to import only the Machines of the First Makers, knowing well that they must triumph in the end.

These Machines can only be had from the sole Agents,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

FORTIFY THE SYSTEM.

Trade W Mark.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful
PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

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Has maintained its reputation for over **Sixty Years** as the most **reliable remedy** for **Tropical Disorders.**

For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.

For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.

A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.

INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.

CAUTION.
Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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SUPERIOR to **Vaseline and Cucumbers**
to VASELINE and CUCUMBERS
CRÈME SIMON marvellous for *softening, whitening* and *perfuming* the complexion. Most efficacious for light affections of the skin.
J. SIMON, 13, rue Grange-Batelière, PARIS
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APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

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FOR TOILET & NURSERY.

Specially prepared for the delicate skin of LADIES and CHILDREN and others sensitive to the Weather, Winter or Summer.

REDNESS, ROUGHNESS & CHAPPING PREVENTED.

FAIR WHITE HANDS
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SOFT HEALTHFUL SKIN

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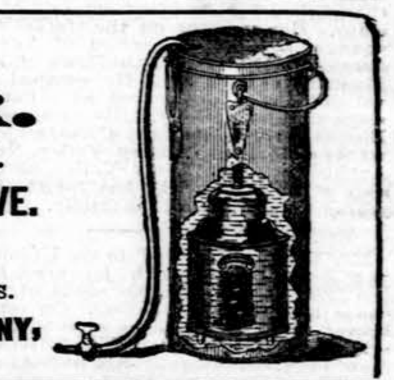

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ABSOLUTELY TRUSTWORTHY, STRONG, UNBREAKABLE, AND EFFECTIVE.
Rs.30 each.
Highly recommended by Dy. Surg. Gen. WALKER, I.M.D., Gen. PROBYN CAUTLEY, and Others.
Sole Manufacturers:—THE LONDON AND GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY,
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BASS GREEN DIAMOND

LIGHTER THAN GERMAN BEER.

Purest and Lightest ALE extant.

STONE'S BOTTLING
BASS GREEN DIAMOND.
FULL SIZE BOTTLES.
Can be obtained of TREACHER & Co., Ld.; and of the principal dealelrs in India.

BROWN'S
"SATIN POLISH."

FOR LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS & SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
HIGHEST AWARD WHEREVER EXHIBITED.
LATEST PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.

AMERICAN MAGIC BRONZE
Gives to Old Boots & Shoes, Ornaments, &c., the appearance of New.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS, USE
ARMY AND NAVY LIQUID BLACKING.
Sold by all Bootmakers, Chemists, & Storekeepers throughout India.

"The Real Cup o' Kindness."

Perfect blendings of the Choicest Brands of the Highest Classes of Fine Old Whiskies in their native purity, as produced in Scotland, absolutely untampered with.

MATURED IN SHERRY CASKS.
A LUXURY IN PURE SCOTCH WHISKIES.

The letters "BOS" are the Name, Brand, and Registered Trade Mark of this matchless Old Scotch Whisky.

"BOS"

*** Gold Capsule.
** Blue "
* Green "

Exquisite blendings, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely their own, that they may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce them *unique and unrivalled.*

"BOS" Whiskies are remarkable for their "delicious individuality of flavour," mellowness and softness on the palate—"A very nectar," in marked contrast to ordinary blended Whiskies, which are more or less dominated by one or other of the Whiskies used in blending.

"BOS" is sold in square white bottles, labelled and capsuled, the quality being notified by a small label on each bottle.

The proprietors are skilled blenders of Scotch Whiskies, but in all the experience of their Firm, extending over the present century, they have never been able to accomplish anything so fully complying with the most exacting tests, as is now presented in these special blends of "BOS."

Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

PEASE, SON & CO., LEITH, SCOTLAND.
English Addresses—LONDON and DARLINGTON, Durham.
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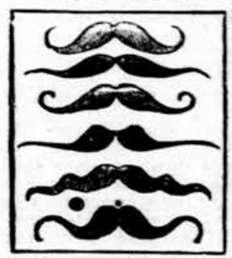
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY,
BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling.
Mention this Paper.

Train your Moustache in the way it should go.



CARTER'S THRIXALINE is a unique transparent fluid for training and fixing the moustaches of "all sorts and conditions of men" into any position. For this purpose it surpasses every preparation that has ever been introduced.

Prepared only by
JOHN CARTER,
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AT THE
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No more **ASTHMA**
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BY EMPLOYING
Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM
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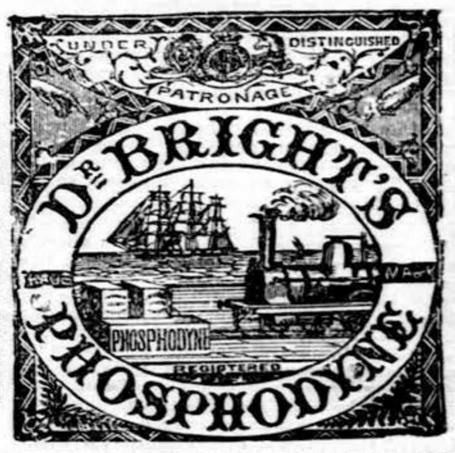
HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED
BY THE USE OF

PRECAUTION & WARNING. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. BRIGHT'S.



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Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach and intestines, with a harmony vigour, yet, mildness unparalleled in medicine.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne
Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite,* extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

CAUTION.—DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Mark. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S and refuse Useless Substitute.

DR. BRIGHT'S WORLD-RENOWNED PHOSPHODYNE
Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.
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